FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 130 8 July 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Bogachev Views U.S. Nuclear Strategy for Europe AA 1
'Top Priority' Views Sincerity of Arms Proposals AA 2
[Posner, Bogdanov, Plekhanov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Round Table' CC 1
[Zhurkin, Shishlin, Levin]
UN Conference on Namibia Opens in Vienna CC 7
[Korochantsev, Revyakin]
Ryzhkov Sends Message [PRAVDA 7 Jul] CC 7
IAEA Delegate Discusses Atomic Safety CC 8
Gorbachev, Ligachev Attend Tchaikovsky Competition CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shultz' Tour of Pacific Region Reviewed A 1
[Kosyrev in PRAVDA 1 Jul]
Mitterrand's View of U.S. SALT Decision Noted A 2
Commentators View U.S. Contra Aid Debate A 2
Ponomarev Notes Duplicity A 2
'Interference' Denounced [Parkhomenko] A 3
World Court Ruling Viewed [Drobkov in PRAVDA 2 Jul] A 4
UN Debate Outlined [Baybakov] A 4
Vietnam Similarities Noted [Kulik] A 6
Worldwide Condemnation Cited A 7
U.S. Strategy for Bases in Greece Assessed [Kornilov] A 7
Petrov Views U.S. Policy Toward South Africa A 9

NORTHEAST ASIA

More on Solovyev Delegation N. Korea Visit C 1
Attends Pyongyang Ceremony C 1
Visits Mangyondae C 1
Start of DPRK Solidarity Month Marked C 1
[Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Jun]
Gorbachev Greets USSR-DPRK Youth Friendship Meeting C 2
Results of Elections to Japanese Diet Reported C 3
[Zatsepin]
Leadership Appointments in Mongolia Cited C 4
Supreme Soviet Congratulations C 4
[PRAVDA 3 Jul]

SOUTH ASIA

Najibullah Meets With Badakhshan Representatives D 1
[PRAVDA 4 Jul]
Keshtmand Cited on Imminent Tasks [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Jul] D 1
Karmal Chairs Committee To Draft New Constitution D 1
[PRAVDA 25 Jun]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Shultz Meeting With New Zealand's Lange Reviewed E 1
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 7 Jul]
Diplomatic Ties Established With Vanuatu E 2
[PRAVDA 30 Jun]
Voss Sees Off Australian Delegation E 2
Briefs: Shipping With Vietnam E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Closing of Polish Party Congress F 1
New Politburo, Jaruzelski Speech F 1
[Averchenko, Losoto in PRAVDA 5 Jul]
Jaruzelski Reelected First Secretary F 3
Gorbachev Congratulations [PRAVDA 5 Jul] F 3
PRAVDA Editorial Analyzes Results [7 Jul] F 4
Hungary's Szabo Discusses Agriculture in Moscow F 6
[PRAVDA 29 Jun]
Interviewed on Visit [Rogov] F 6
Dolgikh Receives Visiting RCP Delegation F 7
[PRAVDA 4 Jul]

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage, Comment on Mitterrand Visit G 1
Departs France G 1
Arrives in Moscow G 1
Meets Gorbachev in Kremlin G 2
Gerasimov on Talks G 2
Dinner Held G 3
Gorbachev Dinner Speech G 3
Mitterrand Speech G 6
Meets With Gorbachev 8 July G 8
Visits Tomb of Unknown Soldier G 8
Karpov Holds Talks With Genscher in Bonn G 8
Views Summit Preconditions [Hamburg DPA] G 8
Work of Joint Italian Economic Commission Noted G 9
Italian Government Crisis, PCI Role Outlined G 10
[Zafesov in PRAVDA 7 Jul]
Spanish Communits Seek Political Rapprochement G 10
[Chernyshev in PRAVDA 29 Jun]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Sudan Seeks To Improve, Develop Relations [Kodinov] H 1
Egyptian-Israeli Tabah Talks Deadlocked H 1
[Belyakov in PRAVDA 1 Jul]
Syrian Party Delegation Visits 29 Jun - 7 Jul H 2
Trade Union Delegation Completes Visit to Egypt H 2
Briefs: Sports Protocol With PDRY H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaragua Accuses U.S. of Bacteriological Warfare K 1
Ortega Condemns U.S. 'Aggression' K 1
U.S. To Send Green Berets to Honduras K 2
Caricom Criticism of U.S. Viewed [Rokin] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gromyko Speaks at Kremlin Award Ceremony R 1
[IZVESTIYA 5 Jul]
Chernobyl Viewed 2 Months After Accident R 3
Shcherbitskiy, Lyasko Visit [PRAVDA UKRAINY 3 Jul] R 3
Scientist Speaks R 5
Sidorenko Assesses R 5
Kiev Water Supply Reserve R 6
CPSU's Zaykov Presents Award to Irkutsk City R 7
[PRAVDA 29 Jun]
Activities Reported [PRAVDA 1 Jul] R 11
Central Committee Education Conference Reported R 13
[PRAVDA 2 Jul]
Further Speeches to Supreme Soviet of Nationalities R 18
Address by Azerbaijan Premier [IZVESTIYA 20 Jun] R 18
Odintsov Speaks [IZVESTIYA 21 Jun] R 19
Kunayev Attends Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Session R 21
Uzbek Presidium Seeks 'Cult' Legislation Implementation R 22
Briefs: Old Believer Bishop; Azerbaijan R 22
Light Industry Day

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Report Cited on Progress of Harvest T 1
Media Reports Agricultural Developments T 1
2-4 July T 1
5-7 July T 2

BOGACHEV VIEWS U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY FOR EUROPE

LD071641 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In spite of many-year debates on the nuclear problem in Europe, the situation on the continent continues to grow worse.

U.S. nuclear missiles with a flight time of 8-12 minutes to vital targets in European socialist countries continue to be deployed in the territories of a number of NATO members. This means that in a crisis situation life-and-death decisions will have to be taken within a matter of minutes. The danger of nuclear catastrophe is dramatically escalated by possible malfunctions in early-warning and communication systems or by misread intentions of the other side. The dramatic destabilization of the military and political situation can eventually lead to uncontrollable situation and an all-out nuclear war.

The Pentagon has complemented its ertswhile concept of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe with an equally dangerous "star wars" strategy. Under Washington's illusory but dangerous plans, an anti-missile shield over the USA should guarantee impunity to the aggressor as it unleashes a nuclear conflict in the European theatre, far from U.S. territory.

Washington's military-political strategy is aimed at making the European pay for the consequences of American armed ventures. Yet the governments of the European NATO countries are yielding more and more often to Washinton's pressure and sacrificing their own security interests to "Atlantic solidarity."

The solution of the problem of West European security now depends not on whether the U.S. Administration is prepared "to sacrifice Washington or New York to defend Paris or London" -- this is a far-fetched dilemma. Continued peace and stability in Europe depend, inter alia, on whether Washington secures a situation in which it will be able to sacrifice even more flagrantly the national interests of France, Britain or West Germany to threaten Moscow, Warsaw or Berlin.

Washington's objections to the Soviet proposals on the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe are by no means explained by any "linkage between U.S. and West European security." As a matter of fact, the White House has no use for any measures contribution to the normalization of the military and political situation in Europe or for agreements that would stand in the way of the United States as it chases military superiority.

The U.S. Administration has been trying to convince the world public for five years now that the only dependable road to disarmament goes through the uncontrollable buildup of the U.S. nuclear arms arsenals and that a ban on chemical weapons is only possible if Western Europe is saturated with American binary munitions. White House officials claim that nuclear testing can be ended only if the United States intensively carries on such tests. Even the rhetoric of official Washington shows how dangerous it is to let the American militarists decide the fate of the world as they see fit.

The world public has every right to hope that common sense will prevail in Washington and that the U.S. reply to the Soviet proposals on stronger peace and stability in Europe will proceed from the genuine interests of the Europeans and from the principles of equality and equal security of the sides.

'TOP PRIORITY' VIEWS SINCERITY OF ARMS PROPOSALS

LD071335 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Panel discussions from the weekly "Top Priority" program presented by Moscow radio commentator Vladimir Posner, with "Professors" Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Posner] This is Vladimir Posner presenting "Top Priority." On the panel with me are Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. I would like to explore today with you an issue that has been brought up by one of our listeners, Robert Grant, who makes his home in Riverdale, New York, and it concerns the sincerity and the authenticity of Soviet peace proposals. What Mr. Grant expresses -- and this is a feeling that I've encountered in the United States; it is not shared by all Americans but certainly there are some who share it -- what he expresses is a doubt concerning the true aims of the Soviet Union. He says, on one hand, we talk about disarmament, about arms limitation; on the other hand, he talks about the huge Soviet military build-up, which he calls dramatic. He seems to feel that while we talk peace our intentions are not peaceful at all. Now what would you say to that particular view Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] I believe that our listener touches upon a very interesting and very important problem in the Soviet-American relations because both sides from time to time produce very important arms control proposals and both sides claim that their proposal are just and sincere, aiming at a peaceful, you know, solution of the problem. And of course both sides have their own doubts about that, and what he says about our proposals I can say about American proposals too -- that we don't see any sincere aims in American proposals. We just see one aim, to get superiority over the Soviet Union. And I am afraid, dear Vladimir, that if I produce 1,000 arguments trying to convince our listener that, no our proposals are really peaceful, sincere, he is not disposed to believe us because he belongs mentally you know, psychologically, he belongs over the other side of the river, if you like. And I respect his views; I respect his views. If I were living in America, today's America, under such a heavy pressure information, or misinformation pressure about the aims of the Soviet Union maybe I would put the same arguments; I would put the same doubts about the Soviet proposals.

My question to my listener over there: How can a country of such huge amount of losses, almost destroyed, literally speaking destroyed after the Second World War, aim at aggression against the world. How it is possible? Just tell me? Where is the logic? So what am I to tell our listener over there just to be more fair, more impartial, try to look at the problem not from the propaganda point of view but from larger perspective, historical, even historical perspective. Maybe that's where he will find out an answer to that very very, I agree, very complex and very delicate problem.

[Posner] Dr Plekhanov would you care to add to this argument? As I understand it, Professor Bogdanov is saying that, on the one hand, the Soviet Union is a country that has suffered from war as none other and therefore it would be illogical to imagine that the Soviet Union would have any other desire but that of a war-free world, and that that's what our proposals are basically aimed at. Would you care to enlarge on the subject, or do you have another approach?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I would like to respond to this notion that there has been a huge Soviet military build-up which has put America in a situation of great danger. That notion has been around for so long that one is surprised that, in the face of all the information that is available to American citizens, they still continue to believe it. Maybe that's because they don't really care to study the facts. But by and large the picture boils down to this very simple fact, neither side can hope to fight and win a war against the other side.

That's the deadlock which has been produced by the decades of a nuclear arms race, and it's very dangerous, in the first place, to ascribe to the Soviet Union a desire to overtake the West and to try to obtain a capability to fight a war against the West because simply a dangerous solution that anybody can hope to fight and win a war under these conditions. Therefore, our proposals for disarmament are based on the realization of this very important fact, that there is only one way out of this deadlock and that is reducing and eliminating totally nuclear weapons, reducing the numbers of conventional weapons, reducing the level of enmity and distrust between the two sides.

[Posner] I think that we should point to the fact that the way that the Soviet Union has attained parity, rough parity with the United States, is within the framework, the agreed upon framework of the SALT I and the SALT II agreements. That is to say that those agreements foresaw that this parity be achieved.

[Bogdanov] Even the worst enemies of SALT I and SALT II agreements do not dare to say that we have overcome the limits of the agreements; we are within the limits of SALT I and SALT II agreements.

[Plekhanov] By the way we have had to dismantle quite a lot of our strategic weapons systems in order to stay within the limits of those of those agreements.

[Posner] I think Dr Bogdanov made a very, very important point when you spoke about the fact that it is very difficult to prove to someone who does not want to believe that our aims, our goals, are indeed honest and sincere, and that we're not kind of playing a double game. However, I would like to ask you to cudgel your brains, as it were, and perhaps come up with some kind of Soviet concrete activities rather than proposals that would leave no doubt as to the intentions of the Soviet Union. Have there been any such concrete acts, deeds, that would reflect the Soviet Union's sincere desire to attain agreement not only in the field of arms limitation, but ultimately in the field of arms reduction?

[Bogdanov] Well, first of all I would mention the moratorium. You know that's the most concrete, most concrete you know gesture of the Soviet Union to signal to our American counterparts that we are very much willing to stop the arms race.

[Posner] I think you should perhaps dwell on this in a little bit of detail because I'm not sure that Mr Grant, or perhaps some other people, are fully aware of the history of this moratorium, what it is.

[Bogdanov] By the way, no American official, or no American center ever claimed that we have violated our moratorium claim. And we have, you know, some other examples of a very sincere approach to that, not only to that but to some other arms control problems. For instance, verification problems which were a stumbling block for so many years on the road to solve all these problems. Now we are open for any kind of verification, including on-spot inspection, as many as required, in such places which are needed to be verified and things like that, and things like that. Now, Vladimir, to end with that. Let me give some kind of a food for reflection for our listener over there. The Soviet Union has been accused of aggressive designs for so many years but does our listener over there know that for the last 60 years Soviet Union was twice attacked from the West, and not once was the West attacked from the Soviet Union. Doesn't it prove enough that we have no aggressive design? And if we have our own fears and doubts about the West, it's just because we were a target for devastating wars and attacks from the West.

[Posner] Getting back to the point you made about it being almost impossible to prove that the Soviet Union's proposals are indeed sincere ones, I have often thought that instead of calling them propaganda, as they often have been called by different representatives of the U.S. Administration, one way to test the sincerity of the Soviet Union would be to call its bluff, as they say in poker, that is to say, to agree to a Soviet proposal and then see if indeed the Soviet Union adheres to it. If it does not, then that would certainly furnish grounds to say that the Soviet Union was not sincere. However, this has not been done, and I have always had a suspicion that the people who could call the Soviet Union's bluff do not because they -- as differing from Mr Grant -- know only too well that indeed the Soviet Union is very much ready to do what it proposes. Now how do you feel about that argument, Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] I think that's been the story of the arms race and the attempts to curb it ever since the Second World War, because there have been so many good proposals, equitable proposals, coming from the Soviet Union, starting with the very early years of the nuclear arms race, like the total nuclear disarmament proposals of 1946 and many others. They were all put forward when the Soviet Union was...we started to put them forward when we were much weaker than we are now, when we were way back in terms of the numbers of nuclear weapons, nuclear bombers and so on and so forth, and we kept putting them forward when we achieved parity. And so, you see, the attitudes were always, on the American side, were always negative, very cautious and so on because the United States lived with military superiority for several decades and there's a whole political culture around Washington among the policy makers which is based on this notion that having a superiority, being number one is a good thing for a country like the United States in world affairs. One of the troubling things in the recent years in America has been a surfacing of that argument. Parity has been somewhat put under doubt. A viewpoint which was held by a fringe on the far right of American politics has now gained greater credence in Washington. You know, more and more politicans are openly asking why not be number one? Why not be number one? And one of the arguments in favor of that is the line that the Soviet Union is so bad it cannot be really awarded an equality in the sphere of arms while the United States is so good, that when it does have an edge, no one should fear that because United States is so inherently good.

[Posner] Well, winding up now when time is just about up, I'd like to ask Dr Bogdanov whether or not you believe that the honesty and the integrity of the Soviet proposals will indeed get through to the United States, to the American people and can we at all be optimistic in hoping that this will happen?

[Bogdanov] Yes, there is only one way out for that. Let them try. Let them try how sincere we are. I believe that it wouldn't be bad if our listener over there -- we had very interesting discussion with him -- would continue that discussion with us and if he is interested in some more problems of that very major importance, we will be very glad to answer and to discuss with him.

[Posner] Well, Mr Grant, the invitation is there. We are hoping to get a letter from you.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD061826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Jul 86

["International Observers Round Table" program, with Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Political Observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades! We would like to begin our conversation today with an analysis of the 10th PZPR Congress, its work, and the speech at it by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The 10th PZPR Congress completes a certain stage, as it were, in the work of the fraternal parties, and brings to an end the report-back meetings of the ruling parties in the fraternal socialist countries of Europe: I specify Europe because there is still to be in the near future a congress of Vietnamese Communists. As you know, after the 27th CPSU Congress the Communists of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Mongolia, and Poland held their forums. And at all those congresses it was stressed very clearly that the fraternal parties warmly approve and support the line of the 27th CPSU Congress -- a line of openness and publicity, a line of bringing out all the problems that we come up against from a position of Bolshevik principles, and a line of accelerating social and economic development.

[Shishlin] Viktor Nikolayevich, you rightly said that the attitude by the fraternal communist and workers' parties to the decisions of our party's 27th congress is indeed a supremely positive one. But of course, you know, the Polish comrades and communists in the other fraternal countries of socialism naturally focused their attention primarily on the tasks that face them in their development. But there is an interchange between the congresses, an interchange in meaning and content, because essentially the higher the level of cooperation between the socialist countries, the more successfully are the tasks of construction accomplished by the communists of the socialist countries and the peoples of those countries.

[Zhurkin] And it is cooperation, Nikolay Vladimirovich, not only in the building of socialism and communism, but also on the international scene; there is an external aspect of it as well. And I think that the congresses that have been held and the initiatives that the parties in the fraternal socialist countries have put forward, starting with our congress, the 27th CPSU Congress, create a springboard for a fresh and very active stage in the struggle for arms limitation and reduction. That, too, is something new.

[Shishlin] Undoubtedly, particularly the congress of Polish Communists coming as it did after the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest where, as everyone knows, very interesting and meaningful decisions were made complementing the ideas aimed at curbing arms, not only nuclear arms but also conventional ones, in a vast area from the Atlantic to the Urals. But returning to the work that was done by our Polish comrades and the work that has been done by the communists in the other fraternal countries, I think we would be right in saying that the very level of interaction between the socialist countries is not a matter of satisfaction today in any of the fraternal communist and workers' parties. That feeling of a lack of satisfaction is a good one, because new horizons are planned: It is a matter of endowing cooperation with a new quality, in the political sphere, the economic sphere, and the spiritual sphere. That is something very substantial, and I think that in this respect the decisions of the PZPR congress in fact show the dominant trend that is developing in the socialist world, the trend of an expansion and enrichment of cooperation in all spheres of public life.

But returning to what you said, Vitaliy Vladimirovich, of course all these plans, all these tasks, will depend to a considerable degree on how the international situation will develop. And the task is indeed to create favorable international conditions for those tasks of construction to be accomplished and to create those favorable conditions in the current, difficult international situation is a large-scale task, but one that is absolutely essential.

[Levin] The socialist countries have put forward a whole number of very specific proposals which could radically change the international political climate for the better. We have already mentioned the decisions by the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee which spoke of a considerable reduction in armed forces and weapons on the European Continent. Specifically, the socialist countries are proposing that armed forces and weapons be reduced by approximately 25 percent before the start of the 1990's -- in other words in the very shortest period of time. If you bear in mind that military alliances with 3 million men are confronting each other in Europe now, then it is a very significant and very weighty proposal. It is also a vital need for the European Continent, for it is really oversaturated with arms of various kinds, and the socialist countries are proposing a radical solution for all the problems. We have long been raising the issue of a withdrawal of all nuclear missile systems from Europe. To this end, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have again submitted extremely far-reaching proposals, proposals which to a large degree take into account the position of the Western powers. When we had only just started to speak about completely freeing Europe of nuclear weapons, we were reproached for, as they said, leaving aside conventional weapons, of which there are a very great many, and so on and so forth. Indeed, there are a great many of them, and so we are now organically complementing our proposals for completely scrapping nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and freeing Europe of nuclear weapons with proposals for the limitation and substantial reduction of conventional weapons. One should not fail to add to this also that the Soviet Union not only declares its will for peace: We show it in action, too. We put a moratorium on the conducting of nuclear explosions, and that moratorium -- a unilateral one -- will in practice operate for 1 year. The United States categorically refuses to join us and is thus wrecking the possibility of its being extended, although the possibilities are there. We suggest that talks be started without delay on a teaty completely banning nuclear weapons. We are not stationing new nuclear missiles systems on the European Continent -- something else that should be pointed out. But what we come across here is an essentially obstructionist attitude by the United States. We put forward a tremendous number of constructive and businesslike proposals, proposals, incidentally, that arouse great interest in Western Europe; but the United States replies to everything with essentially one word: No.

[Zhurkin] Viktor Nikolayevich, you mentioned that I think is one very important feature of this series of exceptionally large-scale Soviet initiatives -- one to which I think is worth drawing further attention. That is the fact that the Soviet proposals, this system of Soviet proposals, is built on an extremely careful consideration of the proposals that have come from the other side, proposals that have come not only from the public, not only from the peace-loving forces, and not only from those people who want a constructive development of relations, but also from official circles, including the United States. Take for example, when the first proposals for preventing an arms race in space and for reducing nuclear weapons were submitted. The first thing that the Americans replied was that it is not clear how the question of monitoring will stand. And so in-depth and extremely sound proposals were put forward for various forms of monitoring including, among other things, on-site inspection. Take when, as you said, the initiative was raised concerning nuclear disarmament. They replied: But what about conventional weapons?, and said that war could also break out because of the large number of conventional weapons stockpiled.

The initiative set out in Mikhail Sergeyveich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986 on nuclear disarmament was then immediately backed up with proposals in the sphere of conventional weapons. I think that this feature, which has, incidentally, been noted by many people in the West too, is evidence not only of the realistic nature of our proposals, but also of our ardent and sincere desire to reach agreement and meet other people halfway. And unfortunately, you are right, of course, in that from the opposite side, from the other side of the negotiations table, there is no positive reaction of this kind.

[Shishlin] Vitaliy Vladimirovich, I don't know whether you will agree or not, but I have the feeling that, all the same, these 6 months of 1986, marked by the broad and bold initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have not been fruitless. It is true, of course, that arms have not been reduced by a single unit, but have probably increased, taking account of the fact that the United States, as before, is putting into practice all its plans, and all its military programs, and is implementing them. But even so, these months, as I say, have not been fruitless; there has been a buildup of very important political capital, and in these conditions I have the impression that here, in mid-1986, the United States is finding it more and more difficult to repeat its constant no in answer to the Soviet proposals.

In any case, in the past weeks, at least as far as the tone of some speeches by figures in the U.S. Administration, including the President of the United States, is concerned, some new motifs are evidently beginning to resound. And I think that this very potential which has been amassed, and is being accumulated, of course also includes the idea outlined in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the 10th PZPR Congress. I hope our radio listeners paid attention to the place in the speech by the general secretary of the Central Committee where it is said that Soviet troops are not permanently based in Europe. That is a very important idea, a very significant idea. In fact, it develops the practical proposal on reducing arms and armed forces in that extensive area from the Atlantic to the Urals. That is why I think that, of course, the situation remains both complicated and difficult -- but, it seems to me, it does not look like a dead end.

[Zhurkin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, I agree with you. It must be said that, after all, the influence of the Soviet initiatives develops in more than one dimension, not only on the official level. Let us take the level of the general public. It is often said that the public in the West holds meetings, makes speeches, holds demonstrations. But what does that produce in reality? The governments continue to act as before. I think it would be incorrect to assess the situation in that way. Of course, there are no hard and fast criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of shifts in public mood, but they do manifest themselves. I will give you one fairly elementary example: A year to 18 months ago there there was a shift in U.S. public opinion toward the view that U.S. military expenditure should not be increased any more. These expressions of public feeling put pressure on Congress, and last year -- not long before the Geneva meeting -- for various reasons, above all because of the absolutely appalling budgetary deficit of the United States, of course, but also to a great extent because of public pressure, Congress cut the military allocations of the Reagan administration. In fact, if you assess it in real terms, that is, making adjustments for inflation, the military budget of the United States is equal this year to the 1985 budget. The ascending line has been broken for 1 year. Now a struggle is in progress in Congress to break this curve for 1987, and in general things are apparently moving toward the point where, to a significant extent, this will be achieved, too. If one recalls the old plan of the Reagan administration, which was published in 1982, it was planned that $400 billion would be spent in 1987. Now Reagan has asked for $320 billion, to start with, Congress cut it to less than $300 billion. Now this is already something real. It is the real influence of the public through a legislative body -- a body which is unique, which adopts a mass of negative decisions, too, but nevertheless, let us say that in one area, something is being accomplished.

[Shishlin] I want to pick up on that thought, because it really is correct. One can measure the outcome of our initiatives here in various directions, and the outcome of the turnarounds which are going on in the frame of mind of public and political circles. Take, for example, Europe. How does Western Europe look, how does the reaction of the West Europeans to the Soviet proposals look? Well, let us recall, for example, the meeting of foreign ministers of the NATO member-countries last month, in Halifax. At that time, when the United States had in fact declared that it would reject its obligations under the SALT II treaty, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz turned out to be on his own at that meeting of NATO foreign ministers. All the NATO countries came out against that decision, against the U.S. rejection of the SALT II treaty. And that is a direct echo of the political moods which are developing in West European countries. And while at governmental level, for example, both West German officials and the British Conservatives are following the line of U.S. policy, it is, firstly, becoming a little more difficult for them to do this than before. And secondly, if we look a shade deeper, we discover that the opposition political forces, which are acquiring increasingly perceptible weight in the life of these countries, these political forces, let us say the Social Democrats in West Germany...

[Zhurkin interrupts] The Labor Party in Britain.

[Shishlin] The Labor Party in Britain -- they are starting to take up antinuclear positions, on the key, most acute question of the limitation and curbing of the arms race.

[Levin] In connection with this, people often say in the United States -- in connection with our initiatives,and our appeal to Western Europe for it to act more vigorously -- that our intention is to drive a wedge into NATO. But of course it is not like that at all. And in that same speech which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev read at the 10th PZPR Congress, where an appeal was made for the West Europeans to more actively influence the solution of international problems, it was not by accident that the point was noted that at one time the United States played a positive role, too, in European affairs, during the work of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. And we would only welcome it if the United States now, as well, played the same positive role. But if they do not play it, then a question naturally arises: The Europeans must think about themselves and look after themselves first and foremost, because these problems must be solved urgently. This is a very important question, and in this connection I think one can voice certain, I should say, bright prospects -- although it would be premature to rush at this point -- in connection with the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by President Mitterrand of France. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited France last year. That became a notable event, not only in the life of our two countries, but also in the life of the whole of Europe, and one can assert with complete confidence that Mitterrand's visit to the USSR will also become an event of general European significance.

Now, before this visit, a statement was made by an official representative of the Elysee Palace, who said France attaches great significance to contacts with the Soviet Union, and to the forthcoming visit to the USSR by President Francois Mitterrand.

Mitterrand himself, as you obviously already know, was in the United States on 4 July in connection with the centenary celebration of the Statue of Liberty and the national holiday of the United States. Before his trip to the United States, he gave an interview to THE WASHINGTON POST. And in that interview he said, in particular, that in America people are not happy with France's position regarding Libya. You remember the story, when France banned U.S. planes from flying over its territory on their way to bomb Libya. And on that score Mitterrand answered very precisely: If the United States considers that it can have good relations only with those countries which agree with all its wishes, then they will no longer be relations based on alliance and friendship, but relations based on domination.

And at that point Mitterrand talked very insistently about the need for observance of the SALT II treaty. In connection with that he expressed one thought which seems highly interesting to me, and deserves attention: If we, the president of France said, are approaching a period of disarmament, France will not act in a way which will complicate the situation by announcing the development of new weapons.

[Shishlin] France bears its share of responsibility for the fact that the problems of limiting and curtailing the arms race are still not being solved. But this, of course, does not put in doubt the value and usefulness of the Soviet-Franch dialogue and equally the intensive political contacts that are being effected at present by both the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with their West European neighbors. Europe can definitely play a separate and independent role in improving not only European relations but also international affairs as such.

[Zhurkin] That is certainly so. Moreover, naturally, this independent role -- or it would be more correct to say, unnaturally -- this independent role on the part of Western Europe is very much disliked by the United States. Incidentally, if indeed someone is driving a wedge into relations between Western Europe and the United States, it is being done very successfully by Washington, which conducts itself in a high-handed way toward Western Europe and simply ignores the feelings of the West Europeans. Just recall how it tried to foist SDI on the West Europeans and how it is now attempting to impose on them the U.S. decision to renounce compliance with the SALT II treaty. At times it seems simply incredible that toward the end of the 20th century, Western Europe, which is certainly one of the cradles of world culture and civilization, is being subjected to such high-handed treatment. But it is a fact, and it is also one of the characteristic features of U.S. policy and one of the realities of our times -- a reality which, I am sure, will sooner or later rebound on the United States and will do so fairly painfully.

[Levin] Yes, if it does not make the appropriate adjustments, which are being dictated by life itself. Because at the present time the issue of halting the arms race and the issue of limiting armaments are presenting themselves most acutely. Mankind is pondering over where we are heading, and is reaching conclusions which uniformly testify to the fact that the possibility of an outbreak of nuclear conflict is fraught with deadly peril. In these conditions, however, the United States has found nothing better than through certain staff members of the Livermore atomic laboratory to begin to spread claims that the rumors of the possibility of a nuclear winter have been greatly exaggerated and claiming that it will not be so terrible and that it will be possible to survive nuclear war. This is a cannibalistic philosophy, and one categorically cannot agree with such a philosophy.

[Zhurkin] It is a very dangerous philosophy too, because a government which attempts to conceal from its own people the truth of the absolutely tragic consequences of nuclear war can be suspected of preparing for such a war, if it conceals the truth from the people.

[Levin] There is a reason for this. At times, representatives of the U.S. Administration have recourse to very dubious jokes when they wish to justify their position. When he was speaking a few days ago, President Reagan said -- but here I should first explain some points. In English, the abbreviation used for the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty is SALT. This sounds the same as the word salt. Now, Reagan, making a pun about this, said that too much salt is harmful to one's health. However, SALT II is a treaty that is vitally essential for people. Not only is it not harmful, it is very useful for the health of the whole of mankind. This sounds funny, as it were, but very serious things indeed are concealed behind this.

[Zhurkin] Of course there are very contradictory factors and trends at work. Obviously, amid all these contradictions one needs clearly to see the U.S. position. There certainly is a set of extremely negative trends, but at the same time there is pressure from both at home and abroad for this course to be changed and for the sharpness of the course to be somewhat blunted. It seems to me that not to notice this influence and not to notice these factors would also be wrong.

[Shishlin] It seems to me that the second half of 1986 contains many good opportunities for intensifying the East-West dialogue, precisely in order to solve key problems concerning international security. In this respect, one must not forget that the Soviet Union is keeping the doors open for talks, not only with the French president and not only with the West Europeans, but also for talks with the Americans -- serious, businesslike, and responsible talks. The Soviet proposals in fact lie on the negotiating table, and the Soviet Union is indeed ready in the most responsible way to approach the holding of a new Soviet-American summit meeting. If the United States is ready to reciprocate and really follows the Soviet example with regard to the political goodwill which has so clearly been demonstrated throughout the first half of 1986, it seems to me that from their present over-cool state Soviet-American relations could be brought to a somewhat different and warmer state -- a state that would be more productive of results and more fruitful than at present.

[Levin] In this respect I think it is not out of place to mention the fact the socialist countries link their outlooks for the development of international events and for the development in general of conditions for creative work, not only with foreign policy but also with the development of their own socialist economic integration. In his report at the congress, Comrade Jaruzelski said, with Poland in mind, that we shall be reckoned with in the world according to our deserts. I think that altogether this phrase could be applied, too, outside Poland. If the socialist countries -- and they are fully determined to do so -- if they achieve a new level in their economic development, their international weight and their opportunities to have a positive influence on the development of international events will definitely become still greater. It is this task that is now acquiring particular importance. It is acquiring this significance first and foremost in order to speed up the socioeconomic development of the socialist states and to solve those problems which we are encountering. As Comrade Gorbachev said at the 10th PZPR Congress, in essence we all have a single goal: to learn as quickly as possible to use the full strength of the vast potential of our system. It is now a question of a fresh qualitative increase in economic links between the socialist countries. The supertask of the present stage of economic cooperation among the CEMA member-countries is scientific and technological progress and coordinated production. Those are the two problems that are acquiring particular importance at present.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to the following figures: The Soviet Union's share in the GDR's foreign trade is almost 40 percent, and its share in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade is about 45 percent. I have taken the two, so to speak, leading countries with regard to the figures. At the same time, the share of trade with the GDR in the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover is 11 percent, and trade with Czechoslovakia accounts for 8 percent. In this respect not everything is very uniform. For example, the Soviet Union receives virtually 100 percent of its equipment for sulfuric acid plants from Poland. However, the figures I have cited show that for the socialist countries the Soviet Union plays, if you like, the role of an economic locomotive, and their success depends to a decisive degree on how successfully we accomplish our tasks.

[Shishlin] This is so, of course, but in general it is a question of mutual dependence, and in the given instance it is a question, of course, of a deepening of interaction between the socialist countries.

If we have a united goal -- and we do, the speeding up of the socioeconomic development of the socialist states -- we should have some kind of initial methods for accomplishing this task, and one of the elements in implementing the acceleration strategy is, of course, imbuing with fresh quality our mutual relations and our economic cooperation and the emergence of new forms for this cooperation. We cannot just limit ourselves to a reiteration of the words socialist economic integration. We need joint enterprises and we need direct links between our industrial and agrarian sectors. We need direct contacts between our scientists and joint scientific and technological developments. All this, in fact, is now not only at the level of plans and long-term programs, such as, say, the comprehensive program for scientific and technological cooperation. It is now also in realistic and absolutely practical work. Indeed, it is self-evident that this internal direction in the development of socialist countries, perhaps as nothing else, speaks of the policy that we are selecting abroad and shows that countries that are wholly oriented to accomplishing creative tasks can simply not fail to pursue a peaceful policy abroad.

[Levin] At this point, comrades, we come to the end of our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best!

UN CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA OPENS IN VIENNA

LD071048 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna July 7 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Korochantsev and Igor Revyakin report:

The International Conference for the immediate independence of Namibia covened on the decision of the U.N. General Assembly opened in the Hofburg Palace of Vienna today. Taking part in it are delegations of some 100 U.N. member countries, national liberation movements and numerous international organizations.

Opening the conference, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar denounced South Africa for the refusal to live up to its commitments within the framework of the U.N. Charter, for the unjustified attempt to link without any reason Namibia's decolonization with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He demanded the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the U.N. plan in the interests of peace and security in the south of Africa and in the world in general.

Delegates of the conference will draw up recommendations concerning the early implementation of the U.N. plan on Namibia which will be submitted for the consideration of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly due to be held next September.

Ryzhkov Sends Message

PM071307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

["To the Participants in the International Conference for the Immediate Granting of Independence to Namibia" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] I warmly greet the participants in the International Conference for the Immediate Granting of Independence to Namibia.

The convening of this forum attests to the fact that the rapid liberation of Namibia is a central and urgent task in the general struggle to eliminate the shameful vestiges of colonialism on earth.

The racist South African regime, trampling the norms of international law and clearly expressed UN demands, including those of the Security Council, is continuing the illegal occupation of Namibia and trying by force of arms to break the Namibian people's will to win freedom, independence, and national self-determination. With the support of the United States and certain other Western powers the Pretoria racists are striving to impose a "solution" to the Namibia problem which to all intents and purposes would maintain the colonial order in Namibia and permit its natural and human resources to be further mercilessly exploited and Namibian territory to be used for new acts of aggression against independent African states.

In order to achieve these aims South Africa and its Western patrons are striving to leave the United Nations out of a Namibian settlement and to undermine the internationally recognized basis for ensuring Namibian independence enshrined in Security Council Resolution 435 and other corresponding UN resolutions, and to link the decolonialization of Namibia with irrelevant issues.

As a result the Namibian people are still living under the yoke of colonial domination and an acute seat of tension that threatens universal peace is being maintained in southern Africa.

The Soviet Union considers it its international duty to support the peoples' anti-colonial, antiracist struggle. Solidarity with them has been in our time an important component in the efforts to set up a reliable universal security system. Only on the basis of unconditional respect for each people's right to freedom and independence can conflict situations be cleared up and the situation in the planet's trouble spots stabilized.

The sympathies of Soviet people are wholly with the Namibian people, who are waging a heroic liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the South-West African People's Organization.

The solution of the Namibia problem brooks no further delay. The Soviet Union is convinced that this problem can and must be settled by political means. To this end it is necessary to strive to ensure that a constant, persistent, and increasing influence be exerted both on South Africa and its Western patrons, that they fulfill the decisions of the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole on the Namibia question, and that they be made to take account of the will of the Namibian people and the overwhelming majority of states.

I am sure that your conference will make a weighty contribution to the accomplishment of this important task and will thereby effectively promote the struggle to liberate the Namibian people from the yoke of colonialism and racism.

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

IAEA DELEGATE DISCUSSES ATOMIC SAFETY

LD071342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 July (TASS) -- As a result of the implementation of Soviet proposals relating to the safety of atomic electric power stations, the benefits will be felt not only by countries using the AES, but by the whole world community. This was stated in a talk with journalists by Mikhail Ryzhkov, member of the Soviet delegation at a session of the Board of Governors of the IAEA, which took place in Vienna.

First and foremost, in the opinion of the Soviet delegation, an urgent notication system should be set up in the event of accidents and failures at atomic installations, which might entail the export of radioactivity to the territory of other countries. This will make it possible to undertake measures to protect the population and the environment. Of course, a necessary condition for aid being made available is the request by the country on whose territory the accident took place.

The Soviet delegation also proposed to the 112 member-countries of the IAEA that information on the causes of atomic accidents, the measures adopted, and radiological and ecological consequences be made available to the agency in good time.

This data will form the basis of technological decisions for a future generation of atomic reactors. The USSR feels it is necessary to organize, under the aegis of the IAEA, the design and realization of a safe power generating reactor project whose design will comprise all the lastest achievements of atomic technology.

Mikhail Ryzhov drew attention to the facts that exist in the West of the misappropriation of atomic materials and the attempts to attack various atomic installations. This speaks for the need to develop a reliable system to prevent such actions, the consequences of which might be unforseeable.

Mikhail Ryzhov commented that life demands that an international legal framework, which would completely exclude attempts to use accidents at AES's for the purposes of whipping up tension and distrust in interstate relations, should be developed.

GORBACHEV, LIGACHEV ATTENDS TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION

LD042300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Exerpt] The solemn closing of the eighth Tchiakovsky International Competition took place today in Moscow at the Great Hall of the Tchaikovsky Conservatory. Gathered here were representatives of the public, cultural figures, and foreign guests. Those assembled met with applause Com[illegible]le Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee

SHULTZ' TOUR OF PACIFIC REGION REVIEWED

PM071400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Dmitriy Kosyrev "Commentator's Column": "Unscrupulous Methods"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has made a tour of Pacific countries. It is not the first such trip by the head of the U.S. foreign policy department. But the timing of the visit and the problems discussed during it have attracted particular attention.

The point is that in recent months Washington has been expressing more and more obvious concern and even dissatisfaction with the development of events in that large region. The White House was particularly alarmed by the fact that 13 states in the South Pacific have announced the creation of a nuclear-free zone and are planning to ratify a treaty to that effect in August. New Zealand, which, like the United States, is a member of the ANZUS military bloc, is among the most active advocates of the creation of the zone. This country has been annoying Washington for a long time now with its antinuclear policy.

The decision by the Pacific Ocean countries met with a widespread response in Southeast Asia. Recently these states have also been expressing their intention to set up a nuclear-free zone. The ASEAN foreign ministers, meeting in Manila, came out in favor of this the other day.

All this is taking place at the very time when the United States is elaborating extensive plans for the further militarization of the Pacific region: the creation of new military bases there, the use of existing facilities for "star wars" preparations, and the buildup of the Navy's nuclear arsenals. Encountering mounting resistance to its neoglobalist policy in that part of the world, Washington is doing its utmost to stem the antinuclear tide there.

This was the purpose of G. Shultz' trip. But, to all appearances, the results achieved by the secretary of state were not great. His talks with New Zealand Prime Minister D. Lange ended in another failure. "Incompatible views," "No progress achieved" -- these were the statements after the meeting.

In an effort to strengthen Washington's positions and influence G. Shultz signed in Manila an agreement to give the country the long promised $200 million rental for the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. In Singapore the secretary of state zealously publicized the "star wars" plans in an attempt to get his interlocutors to back the U.S. course. It was there that he attacked the idea of creating nuclear-free zones.

Neither the promises of generous aid nor the overt pressure have so far produced the desired result. The people of the Pacific countries are increasingly determined to be rid of Washington's dangerous "tutelage." It was no coincidence that Shultz was greeted in Manila by angry demonstrators carrying placards saying: "Beat it and take your military aid with you!"

The results of the U.S. secretary of state's trip demonstrated the mounting condemnation in the region of Washington's policy which is coming into more and more obvious conflict with the interests and aspirations of the population of the Pacific countries.

MITTERRAND'S VIEW OF U.S. SALT DECISION NOTED

LD051355 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 5 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan met President Francois Mitterrand of France who arrived here to attend the celebrations of the Statue of Liberty centennial. The talks revealed that the sides held different positions on a number of major issues of world politics.

Upon the conclusion of the meeting, Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, admitted in the talk with journalists that the French leader expressed disagreement with the recent U.S. decision to abandon compliance with the SALT-2 treaty. It followed from Speakes' pronouncements, that the outer space militarization plans hatched by Washington failed to win support of the French side.

At their meeting the U.S. and French leaders also discussed questions related to East-West relations. President Reagan noted the Soviet Union's striving for concluding an arms control agreement, according to the White House spokesman. In so doing, however, the head of the U.S. Administration again referred to the allegedly existing difficulties involved in the verification of compliance with such accords.

COMMENTATORS VIEW U.S. CONTRA AID DEBATE

Ponomarev Notes Duplicity

LD032152 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Nicaragua's Ministry of the Interior reported that Nicaragua has been invaded from Honduran and Costa Rican territories by CIA gangs of mercenaries formed of members of Kisan and Misurazata counterrevolutionary organizations. A number of raids on various facilities were made in Zelaya Department with the aim of disrupting peaceful talks of the Sandinist government with Indian tribes inhabiting the zone. On a directive of the White House, the CIA uses predominantly former Somoza men for gangster-like raids on the Nicaraguan territory, the persons who, under U.S. placeman Somoza had been terrorising their own people for decades. Now they act under the banner of the White House.

Terroristic raids have been intensified following a decision of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to grant 100 million dollars to Nicaraguan "contras". The statement of the Nicaraguan Ministry of the Interior says that the mercenaries prepare new terroristic actions against the population of the Atlantic coast. The heightening of terrorism, is, undoubtedly, timed for the approaching seventh anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, July 19, the day when the Nicaraguan people threw dictator Anastasio Somoza out of the country and embarked on the construction of a new life.

No longer able to rely on local reaction within Nicaragua, the present Washington administration banks on the intervention of mercenaries from the outside. It describes them as "freedom fighters" and "resistance forces". Glorification of "contras" for their crimes against the Nicaraguan people is now poured in torrents in Washington, particularly during pompous preparations for the Fourth of July celebrations of the 210th anniversary of the United States independence. Much is being said to the effect that people in all countries "have a right to be free", that the leaders of the White House "respect other peoples' freedom of choice."

This is said in solemn speeches. In reality, the self-same leaders mastermind armed "crusades" against small countries whose peoples have chosen the road of development independent of the USA. During the artificially whipped up anti-Nicaraguan campaign, the aims and policy of the Nicaraguan Government are distorted by the Washington circles in an appalling degree.

Proclaming the United States to be "the standard-bearer of man's freedom", the U.S. Administration at the same time fouts genuine freedom and independence of peoples wherever U.S. aircraft carriers and bombers can reach, wherever U.S. Marines can land. Thus, Grenada was crushed, bombs were dropped on peaceful people of Tripoli and Banghazi, Lebanese peaceful villages were shelled from guns of the New Jersey battleship. Now "the best allies" of the White House -- the Pretoria racists and Pinochet men throw gas bombs at real fighters for freedom and fundamental human rights, set dogs on them, shoot them dead. And representatives of the Pretoria racists and the Pinochet regime will be present as guests of honour at tomorrow's celebrations in New York.

When emotional speeches about "freedoms" are delivered in Washington, this means that a U.S. intervention is being prepared or is already being implemented somewhere in the world -- an armed intervention or an economic one, intervention in the form of a naval blocade, a terroristic explosion or a political assassination. But all these actions have a different name. It is international terrorism that was made state policy by Washington.

'Interference' Denounced

OW031225 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 3 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Boris Parkhomenko commentary]

[Text] The United States continues to broaden its interference with Nicaragua's internal affairs. Here is our commentator, Boris Parkhomenko:

Hello comrades. The history of $100 million, I have in mind the U.S. allocation of financial aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands, received a surprising and clearly scandalous continuation. For more than half a year U.S. congressmen resisted White House pressure before approving the unpopular bill. In this struggle, the President and his closest aides did not spare dramatic announcments accusing the Congress of almost selling out the national interests of the United States, whereas on the day the bill was accepted by a very insignificant majority of votes, it was pompously named a great day in American history.

Suddenly NEWSWEEK reported it has reliable information that the CIA was getting ready to supply the anti-Sandinists with secret aid to the sum of $400 million. Just like that, without informing the public, without discussing it in Congress, and without approval of the financing organs. These funds are earmarked for the purchase of arms, means of communication and intelligence, and recruitment of hirelings in Latin American countries -- and their training, prior to being sent to special camps in Nicaragua. A legitmate question arises: Why was it necessary for the White House to literally beat the $100 million out of Congress if by means of secret CIA channels many millions of dollars reach the pockets of contras leaders? The answer to this question is clearly formulated in the recent TASS statement that says: It is not an accident that Washington is backing the contras at precisely the moment when the Contadora process has shown signs of success, when contours of mutually agreeable solution to the problem are becoming apparent. The U.S. decision is an insolent challenge to the Contadora Group, which enjoys wide international support. Therefore the $100 million, beside everything else, was needed by the White House in order to demonstrate its persistency in claiming the unrestrained and self-granted right to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

World Court Ruling Viewed

PM061632 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov Commentator's column: "Guilty!"]

[Text] The UN International Court in the The Hague has delivered its verdict: The United States is guilty of a flagrant violation of international law by equipping the "contra" gangs, undermining Nicaragua's sovereignty, mining its territorial waters, imposing a trade embargo, and other unlawful acts.

As many observers acknowledge, such a severe verdict is unprecedented. What is more, it was handed down by a prestigious court appointed by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

In itself this condemnation of the actions of Washington, which does not miss a chance to dictate norms of behavior to other countries and people and to impose its laws, is highly indicative. Above all, it indicates that while donning the garb of fighters "against international terrorism" the Washington administration itself resorts quite often to terrorism and has even elevated it to the rank of state policy. The Hague verdict, which was also upheld by many judges from U.S. allies in the West, provided the latest evidence, this time in legal form, of the world public's broadening condemnation of the policy of adventurism. This course is increasingly pursued by means of the "big stick" policy and "aircraft carrier" diplomacy.

Does one need to recall that this apology for a "policy" and "diplomacy" are intolerable in our age and have no place in international contacts.

Washington is now clearly trying to ignore The Hague decision. The White House is repeating that it does not recognize the court's jurisdiction in this problem. At the same time the U.S. State Department is trying to give the impression that The Hague "did not investigate" the essence of the question fully. The United States is threatening to veto any UN Security Council decision supporting the International Court's demand for the cessation of all U.S. subversive actions against Nicaragua.

However, no matter what maneuvers and ploys the U.S. Administration resorts to, it will not succeed in passing off truth for lies: Its policy toward Nicaragua is aggressive and adventurist in character. It would be far more sensible for Washington not to try to deny or ignore the obvious but to give thought once more to the reasons why its policy in the international arena is arousing such widespread concern and condemnation. Is it not time to lay down the "big stick" and return to a more civilized method of pursuing foreign policy in our complex, interdependent, and uneasy world?

UN Debate Outlined

LD030815 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The U.S. flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries is being sharply condemned at the U.N. Security Council's meeting which has been called at Nicaragua's request.

The delegates of Angola, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Ghana, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Senegal, Syria, Czechoslovakia and other countries have stated that the U.S. recent decision to allocate 100 million dollars in aid to anti-Nicaraguan forces exposed the United States as an overt opponent of a political settlement in the region, the opponent which seeks to impose its ways there by force and to destroy the Sandinista revolution.

A course towards overthrowing the legitmate government of the independent country -- a U.N. member, has been virtually endorsed on the Capitol Hill, stated Syrian representative 'Abd al-Mou'men al-Atassi. Thereby, an extremely dangerous step has been made towards increasing tension in Central America and towards escalating the undeclared war which the United States has already been conducting in the region for a number of years.

Attempts are being made to impose a "Washington-style democracy" upon the Nicaraguan people by means of the bayonets of the hired bandits, stated Vasiliy Safronchuk, representative of the USSR at the U.N. Security Council. Such U.S. actions are in the same rank with the abandonment of international treaties and agreements for the sake of the arms race, whith the bombing of peaceful cities, the mining of ports, and with other manifestations of arbitrariness in international politics. All that makes for undermining international law and order and for licensing the cult of force in relations between countries.

"At the same time", the Soviet delegate pointed out, "the Washington administration is stepping up the propaganda campaign around an alleged threat to the 'national interests' of the USA, a threat which ostensibly emantes from Nicaragua, Cuba, and the Soviet Union. Washington is trying to use the campaign to cover up its own aggressive course in the region, having no scruples about resorting to falsifications and gross juggling with facts. The Soviet delegation would like to state in all clarity: The USSR has no selfish interests in Central America. We categorically reject the fabrications about the USSR's intentions to use Nicaraguan territory for military-strategic purposes".

The delegates of socialist and non-aligned countries pointed out in this connection that it is precisely the United States which is pursuing a course towards militarising Central America and stepping up military pressure on Nicaragua. Thousands of U.S. servicemen are in the region on a permanent basis, stated Cuban representative Alberto Velazco-San Jose. An intensive construction of U.S. military bases goes on in countries which neighbour on Nicaragua, and military exercises are held for years. All this poses a threat not only to peace in the region but to universal security as well.

Most participants in the meeting strongly condemned the escalation of aggressive actions in Central America by the United States and demanded an end to them. They voiced solidarity with and firm support for the just cause of the people of Nicaragua who struggle for its independence and freedom, and for peace in Central America. The delegates emphasised that it is possible to overcome the crisis situation in the region only through a political settlement on the basis of the generally recognized norms of international law.

Only the United States and El Salvador made slanderous attacks on Nicaragua and on other independent countries. U.S. representative Vernon Walters even accompanied his speech with the presentation of some "documents" which are ostensibly indicative of Nicaragua's subversive activity in the region. Representatives of Ghana, Nicaragua, and the Soviet Union, exercising the right to a reply, issued a fitting rebuff to the U.S. delegate by pointing out that no propaganda ploys could mislead the international community. The U.S. representative needed the unworthy show at the U.N. Security Council, they emphasised, only for the sake of disguising the policy of neo-globalism which the United States pursues in various parts of the world, including Central America, and which is aimed at stifling national liberation movements.

Vietnam Similarities Noted

LD061741 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- Follows commentary by Sergey Kulik, TASS political news analyst:

In his latest radio address, President Ronald Reagan touched upon the approval by the U.S. Congress of the granting of 100 million dollars to the Nicaraguan contras, and observed that this decision taken on the Capitol Hill has made the Statue of Liberty smile. Well, in its present appearance, after having been restored and adapted to the tastes of the Reagan times, the statue would really smile, if it could, like a film starlet from a publicity show. Yet the same Americans are rather frightened by the aims, on which the U.S. Administration is planning to spend the 100 million dollars taken out of the tax payers' pockets.

Washington's broadening military interference in Nicaragua's affairs creates the threat of a "second Vietnam". The analogy with the disgraceful U.S, military adventure in Indochina has become particularly relevant after it has been learnt that a considerable part of the sum, which the legislators set aside to fund the anti-Nicaraguan terrorist activity, will be spent on the operations of "Green Berets" in Central America.

The first one hundred servicemen from among these special troops of the USA notorious for their crimes in Vietnam are scheduled to arrive in Honduras on Monday to launch acts of sabotage and provocations against the neighbour countries. The Washington administration is planning to use precisely the "Green Berets", who have accumulated combat experience in Vietnam, to train on Honduran territory mercenaries and Somozista gangs perpetrating bloody crimes in neighbour Nicaragua.

Simultaneously, as THE NEW YORK TIMES said, they in Washington are examining questions pertaining to the CIA's growing role in the events in Central America. It is planned, in particular, to increase the number of advisors from among those who have the experience of war in the jungles of Indochina.

It is apt to recall that it is precisely the U.S. "intelligence community" with the CIA at its head, which brought incalculable troubles to the people of Indochina by supplying Washington with wantonly false information, presenting events and facts in a distorted light, instigating provocations of the type of the "Tonkin incident", carrying out clandestine subversive and paramilitary operations, drawing the USA into the war in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. This is illustrated by the following figures: 4.6 million people were killed, 5.5 million were wounded and crippled in Indochina. In Vietnam alone, the U.S. interventionists and their puppets killed 1.9 million people, wounded 4.5 million and turned nine million people into refugees.

American airforce pilots dropped on Indochina seven million tons of bombs, more than the USA dropped on Germany, Japan and their allies in the Second World War and on Korea in the 50's.

Common Americans had to pay a dear price for Washington's crimes. This is remembered today by widows and orphaned children of those who were killed in Vietnam, tens of thousands disabled veterans of the Vietnam war, the hundreds of thousands, millions of Americans, to whom the Vietnamese adventure of the White House was a moral trauma for years, a disgrace of America.

The experience of the past warns that each dollar out of the 100 million dollars appropriated in the USA in aid to the contras trained by the "Green Berets" will bring new sufferings, deprivations and bloodshed for the people of Nicaragua. This is a new disgrace for America.

Worldwide Condemnation Cited

LD060555 Moscow TASS in English 0421 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Lima July 5 TASS -- The Government of Peru has denounced the allocation of 100 million dollars to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

The Foreign Ministry of the country in its statement issued here stressed that the decision is aimed at overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua. It is violation of the principle of non-interference enshrined in the U.N. Charter and the Charter of the Organistation of American States, and runs counter to international law.

Buenos Aires July 5 TASS -- more than 200 prominent politicans, trade union, public and religious leaders of Argentina criticised the decision of the U.S. Congress on allocation of millions of dollars to Nicaraguan contras. The support being rendered by the United States to former Somoza guardsmen imperils peace in Latin America and all over the world, they stressed in a statement issued here.

Managua July 5 TASS -- The Supreme Court of Nicaragua has launched an international campaign in support of the resolution recently passed by the international court in The Hague. The resolution denounces Washington's anti-Nicaraguan course and demands that the differences between the two countries be settled by political means.

The Supreme Court of Nicaragua calls upon the legal institutions of West European, Latin American countries and also the non-aligned states to demand that the U.S. Administration should heed the international court's resolution, said here Vilma Nunes, acting president of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua.

U.S. STRATEGY FOR BASES IN GREECE ASSESSED

LD042154 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Commentary by TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] A national 2-day conference has been held in Athens on the subject of nuclear weapons, the bases, and the struggle for peace in the Mediterranean and in the Balkans. Representatives of the largest antiwar organizations of Greece took part in the conference as well as Greek National Assembly deputies, prominent figures in science and culture, and delegates from foreign countries, including the USSR. The conference delegates unanimously approved an appeal to the Greek people to step up the struggle to remove the U.S. military bases from the country's territory and the elimination of nuclear weapons. In connection with this appeal, TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes the following for Radio Moscow:

The aim fo the Greek people to get rid of the U.S. military presence and the threat of nuclear weapons is understood by Soviet citizens and corresponds to the position of the USSR and the other socialist countries. This position was once again clearly enunicated during the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest. The final communique of the session says that the Warsaw Pact member-states confirm their stand in favor of continuing the attempts at an international level to abolish foreign bases and withdraw troops from foreign territories. This stand by the countries of the socialist community was acclaimed by peace supporters in various countries and all those who seek peace and security welcomed it.

A different, totally opposite reaction to this position comes from the camp of those imperialist circles who support the nuclear arms race and the use of foreign territories for deploying land, naval, and air bases. Today the United States has at its disposal 1,500 such bases in 32 states, including Greece and Turkey. Over 500,000 military troops and officers are stationed at these bases while many of these are equipped with nuclear weapons.

It is not difficult for one to see that these bases and their troops together with the military technical equipment are intended to be used for aggressive goals. There are plenty of examples testifying to this. The U.S. military bases in Greece were used repeatedly to implement the U.S. adventures in the Middle East and also as intermediate points for transporting weapons to the Israeli invaders for their aggressive operations against the Arab countries.

Judging by reports in the foreign press, the Pentagon intends to significantly extend the range of use of its military bases in foreign territories. It became known a few days ago that the U.S. Department of Defense worked out the so-called "territorial expansion plan" of NATO's military-naval strategy. What is the substance of this plan? In the words of Pentagon chief Weinberger published in the British weekly THE OBSERVER, the old principle -- according to which the NATO armed forces not operate outside the so-called sphere of influence of this aggressive bloc -- is today declared out-of-date like an old geographical term. With this as his starting point, Weinberger calls on his NATO allies to extend their actions well beyond the traditional European limits to the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Persian Gulf.

Such a notion, TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov underlines, is nothing but an attempt by the Pentagon to tie to its own aggressive policy the policy of the bases and its NATO allies and in this way not only to give this aggressive policy the semblance of some international support but also to justify the policy of creating -- at a distance of thousands of miles from the United States -- new bases as well as modernizing the military bases already in operation.

Examined from this point of view, it becomes even more understandable why the United States so persistently seeks to annul the U.S.-Greek agreement that provides for the abolition of the U.S. military bases in Greece by the year 1988. In order to have this agreement annulled the Pentagon resorts to a variety of maneuvers and propaganda tricks to camouflage the essence of the U.S. strategy regarding the bases. This can also be seen by the compromise plan by which only one U.S. military base in Greece, at Ellinikon, be abolished while the rest acquire the status of NATO bases. Such a compromise -- if something like this can indeed be described as compromise -- would of course be to the advantage of those hawks in the Pentagon who even now are trying to extend NATO's sphere of influence; for, as Yuriy Kornilov continues, Greece is nearer than the other NATO member-states to those areas in the world where the Pentagon is trying to extend its so-called sphere of action of this aggressive bloc. Thus the U.S. and NATO bases in Greece are required -- according to the master draftsmen's plans -- to play an important role. Is this not perhaps the reasons why the Americans, in violation of the agreement they signed on the timetable for the abolition of their bases, continue to expand and modernize them and are constructing a nuclear bunker in Crete, where large U.S. bases and a NATO nuclear testing ground are?

The position assigned by the Pentagon to its military bases in Greece is revealed among other things in a letter from Ruben Ramires, a member of the U.S. Army at the U.S. base in Ghournes in Crete, to the Greek ambassador to the United States. Although the base command give assurances, the letter says, that our base is defensive in nature, it is really part of the plan for a nuclear strike.

A comparison of the USSR and the U.S. policy, of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, regarding the problems of military bases in foreign territories, Yuriy Kornilov writes in conclusion, shows clearly once again the dividing line between these two sides: the policy of peace and the policy of preparation for war; and it shows where the real threat to peace and world security comes from.

PETROV VIEWS U.S. POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA

MB041518 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 2 Jul 86

[News analyst Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] In an interview with the French publication LE POINT concerning the South African situation, U.S. President Ronald Reagan stressed that everyone agrees that the apartheid regime is delaying the process of self-determination, economic progress, the peaceful coexistence of races, and equal rights for all. Apartheid is a crime. Let us now listen to news analyst Vladimir Petrov on the issue:

These would be commendable words if only they were followed by positive actions toward the elimination of apartheid rule. However, in talking to the press about the lamentable situation in South Africa, the U.S. President did not touch upon the issue of the regime's brutal acts of repression and the problems of the oppressed masses. He did, however, maintain that over the past few years there have been some significant changes affected under the present regime.

It is difficult to ascertain which so-called significant changes he was referring to. Was he talking about the tightening of the apartheid laws, the killing of thousands of blacks? Or perhaps he spoke of the state of emergency, or even the arrests and detention of trade union leaders? Perhaps he meant there have been big changes in the regime's foreign policy, notably the increased aggression against neighboring independent states -- Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana -- and increased military activity against Angola.

All these incidents seem to indicate something quite different actually. The United States and its allies seem to be campaigning for a type of change that certainly does not lead to the effective elimination of apartheid and the ushering in of peace, but rather one that leads to further repression of those opposed to the regime.

It is obvious that the U.S. Administration is determined to continue thwarting the progress of the call for international sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa. This interview with the U.S. President has effectively put to rest remarks by the U.S. press that his administration was considering changing its views about the South African regime.

Some of these remarks by the press require further analysis. For instance, an ABC reporter (T.D. Walker) has indicated that the call to review the Reagan administration's policy toward the South African Government may be prompted by fears that it may not be able to hold on to power for much longer. That is why there now are moves for talks with those that are against the South African Government.

We are forced to conclude that the Reagan administration is afraid of losing ground and is uneasy that if things get any worse, the South African regime could be ousted and true democracy attained in South Africa. It is obvious that the long-standing policy of constructive engagement of the Reagan administration just is not working.

MORE ON SOLOVYEV DELEGATION N. KOREA VISIT

Attends Pyongyang Ceremony

LD051507 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (TASS) -- A festive meeting devoted to the 25th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK took place today in Pyongyang. A party-government delegation from the USSR led by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, attended. Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, who delivered a report, stressed that the concluding of the treaty was an important event in the struggle of the peoples of the two countries against imperialism and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism.

Visits Mangyongdae

LD061451 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The USSR party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, which is in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK Administration Council, today visited Mangyongdae, went on a trip to Nampo, where it took a look at one of the country's largest hydro-engineering projects, and visited the People's Palace of Learning, the leading scientific educational institution.

START OF DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH MARKED

PM071121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts article: "For the Sake of the Noble Goal"]

[Text] A month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to ensure the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and to unite the country on a peaceful democratic basis starts today.

...A wall of concrete encircling the entire peninsula... Rows of barbed wire and pill-boxes bristling with weapons and machine guns... A tree growing on a disused railroad line that once linked North and South Korea... These are symbols of the tragedy of a country divided in two by the evil will of U.S. imperialism.

After the rout of militarist Japan, Washington to all intents and purposes wrecked fulfillment of the joint Soviet, U.S., and British decisions to help Korean democratic forces in creating a united independent state. While extensive social transformations proceeded in the north of the country and genuine people's power was consolidated, a dictatorial regime was established in the south at the point of American bayonets.

And Washington did not want to tolerate the working people's power in northern Korea. And that is why, 36 years ago, on 25 June 1950, aggression was launched against the DPRK. The transatlantic interventionists stopped at nothing. Barbarous bombings leveled whole cities. Chemical and bacteriological warfare was waged.

Free Korea withstood a difficult struggle. It withstood it because the servicemen of the Korean People's Army and the entire people were fighting for their freedom and independence. The DPRK was helped to withstand the onslaught by the moral and material aid provided by the Soviet Union, the PRC, and other socialist countries. And on 27 July 1953 the aggressors were forced to sign an armistice agreement.

But genuine peace did not arrive on Korean land. To this day U.S. troops remain in southern Korea, which has essentially been turned into a veritable nuclear springboard. And soon, judging by foreign press reports, the 1,000 nuclear munitions will be supplemented by binary weapons -- the latest U.S. chemical weapon to be deployed. The U.S. troops conduct dangerous military provocations one after another on the DPRK's borders. "Their gun barrels," as Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, graphically and accurately noted recently, "will never fall silent because of the constant military maneuvers."

Despite the military blackmail and threats and despite the provocations the DPRK is conducting a persistent struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis. Currently the DPRK has put forward a number of important initiatives whose implementation would lead to an easing of tension and the normalization of the situation on the peninsula. The DPRK is proposing to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and to draw up a North-South nonaggression declaration.

Pride of place in this package of initiatives goes to the proposals in the military detente sphere. In February 1986 People's Korea unilaterally abandoned major maneuvers on its territory, calling on Washington and Seoul to follow suit. Recently the DPRK proposed to the United States and South Korea that talks be held between military leaders: Vice Marshal O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces; Yi Ki-paek, South Korean defense minister; and U.S. General Livesey, commander of the U.S.-South Korean Joint Armed Forces. The talks would be aimed at removing the threat of war on the Korean peninsula. It is proposed, in particular, to examine the questions of ending the arms race, ensuring armed forces and arms reductions, and strictly observing the armistice agreement.

The other day the DPRK Government issued a statement proposing that the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free peace zone. The DPRK pledges not to test, produce, import, or site nuclear weapons on its territory and not to permit them to be transported across it. The United States must withdraw nuclear weapons from the south of the peninsula and abandon its plans to use them in Korea.

Our country invariable sides with the Korean people's just cause and actively supports the DPRK's peace initiatives. The USSR sees a direct link between those initiatives and the Soviet idea of a comprehensive approach to the problems of security in Asia and the concept of comprehensive international security put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. We believe that the Korean people's just cause will prevail!

GORBACHEV GREETS USSR-DPRK YOUTH FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD272342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Representatives of young people from the Soviet Union and the DPRK have assembled in Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, for a festival of friendship which began today with a mass meeting.

"Cordial greetings and best wishes for fruitful work from Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were conveyed to all those attending the festival and its guests by Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting."

The delegations then toured places in Ulyanovsk associated with Lenin's childhood and schooling.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO JAPANESE DIET REPORTED

LD071034 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo July 7 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin

Sunday's elections to the lower and upper houses of the Japanese Parliament have, just as expected, brought no substantial change in the setup of political forces in the country.

The Liberal Democratic Party has retained its leading position, by securing a significant increase in its representation in the lower chamber. Together with four so-called independent MP's who have joined the party, it now has 304 representatives there.

This gives the conservatives a stable majority in the parliament and a possibility to form a government without enlisting the help of other political parties, as was before the latest elections.

The conservatives, however, have not been able to achieve the absolute majority in the parliament, which they need to fulfill their long-standing goal of revising the peaceful constitution.

The elections have dealt a serious blow to the major opposition force, the Socialist Party, which has lost 24 mandates and now has 85 seats in the lower house.

Despite the extremely difficult conditions of election campaigning, the Communists have retained their position, with 26 seats in the lower chamber.

The centrist parties now have diminished representation.

Political analysts believe that the conservatives' political maneuvering has told perceptibly on the election returns.

Without reckoning with public opinion, the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party dissolved the lower house before the expiry of its term and announced simultaneous elections to both parliamentary chambers.

In Japan, where election success depends on money in many ways, the Liberals, enjoying the solid financial backing of big business, thus put themselves in what was a clearly advantageous position.

The so-called dual elections called for double spending on the part of the opposition which just did not have the money.

Faced with an acute shortage of funds, the Socialist Party, for example, had to nominate nearly three times less candidates than the conservatives.

The press also notes the passive nature of the election campaign itself. During it the conservatives directed all their efforts and resources to avoiding the burning problems of disarmament, a nuclear weapon ban and the use of Japanese territory in U.S. nuclear strategy, which are of concern to Japanese people.

LEADERSHIP APPOINTMENTS IN MONGOLIA CITED

LD010808 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaabbaatar July 1 -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, was elected today at a session of the Mongolian Parliament to the post of President of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, was appointed chairman of the council of Ministers of Mongolia.

Supreme Soviet Congratulations

PM031603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

["Text" of greetings from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of Mongolia's Presidium of the People's Great Hural]

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Accept our cordial congratulations and best wishes on your reelection as chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

The elections to the People's Great Hural which took place following the 19th MPRP Congress graphically demonstrated the indestructible unity of party and people, and the high creative enthusiasm and political activeness of the broad masses of Mongolian working people.

Your unanimous election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural is new evidence of how highly the party and people appreciate your services as a tested leader-internationalist and consistent fighter for the further strengthening of our parties' and countries' fraternal alliance, and for socialism, peace, and the peoples' friendship.

We are firmly confident that your indefatigable activity in this post will serve both the struggle to accelerate fraternal Mongolia's socioeconomic development and the consolidation of its international prestige.

We wish you, Comrade Batmonh, good health and great new achievements for the good of the Mongolian people and in behalf of consolidating Soviet-Mongolian friendship and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

NAJIBULLAH MEETS WITH BADAKHSHAN REPRESENTATIVES

PM080854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guarding the Gains of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Jul --- The accelerated development of Afghanistan's formerly backward outlying regions is one of the fundamental goals of the April Revolution, Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, said at a meeting with representatives from Badakhshan Province. The country, he noted, is presently living through a difficult period as a result of the continuing undeclared war against the DRA launched by the forces of imperialism and reaction. Nonetheless, the party and the government are finding time and resources to help the more distant regions, including Badakhshan. This assitance will continue in the future. Najibullah called on the population of Badakhshan Province to join more actively in the struggle for the implementation of revolutionary tasks.

KESHTMAND CITED ON IMMINENT TASKS

PM071421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Keshtmand Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Jul -- The PDPA and the DRA Government are now facing important tasks -- to ensure peace and security in the country as soon as possible, to consolidate and expand the social base of the April revolution, and to further boost the national economy. The close cohesion of all patriotic forces in the country and the unity of party and people are demanded under these conditions. This was declared by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, speaking at the (Dzharkuduk) gas field in Jowzjan Province.

Dwelling on the results of the recent 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, he noted that the fulfillment of the tasks set by the plenum must significantly accelerate the process of the country's socioeconomic development.

KARMAL CHAIRS COMMITTEE TO DRAFT NEW CONSTITUTION

PM300813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Jun -- A commission session has been held chaired by Babrak Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to draft the DRA Constitution. Addressing the session, B. Karmal noted that the draft of the republic's basic law envisages broadening the social base of revolutionary power in accordance with the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council. The draft constitution, B. Karmal stressed, has not only absorbed the national traditions of the Afghan people and the experience of state building in socialist and developing countries, but also norms and tenets contained in international legal documents.

SHULTZ MEETING WITH NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE REVIEWED

PM071459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 86 First Editon p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Banging the Table"]

[Text] The other day a U.S. State Department representative publicly threatened New Zealand with the "possibility" of breaking off diplomatic relations.

So just what riggered this commotion? When Labor headed by D. Lange won the New Zealand elections 2 years ago, Wellington announced that henceforth U.S. warship carrying nuclear weapons would not be allowed into New Zealand ports. The Pentagon recoiled and stated that this decision undermined the treaty of the ANZUS bloc, of which New Zealand had been a member since 1951 along with the United States and Australia. "Arm-twisting" of the recalcitrant partner began. Both propaganda "shock therapy" -- scaremongering using the "soviet threat" -- and economic sanctions, which have hit New Zealand farmers hard, have been actively used in this "operation." Finally, the White House recently threatened to "nullify U.S. obligations with regard to the safeguarding of New Zealand's security."

This was followed by a meeting in Manila between U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and Prime Minister D. Lange. Shultz reaffirmed the White House's threat, and Lange his position. On that they parted, G. Shultz claiming that they "parted as friends." In that case why was there an outcry from the department he heads?

The fact is that D. Lange stated after the meeting: "We New Zealanders do not believe that the Soviet Union poses a military threat to our country. As for other countries' security interests, they should be determined by those states themselves. But New Zealand's secruity interests are best served by an absence of nuclear weapons on its territory."

It was this statement that triggered the latest storm in Washington, where such ideas are invariably described as seditious. According to the present administration's " "logic," all U.S. allies should believe in the "Soviet threat" as if it were Holy Writ. They should believe just as devoutly in the Amercians' "right" to decide at will how its partners in military blocs should be concerned about own security.

New Zealand, like a number of other allied U.S. countries, rightly believes that its own ideas about national security need not necessarily comply with those of Washington. It was no accident that the National Labor Party Conference in Wellington sounded a warning not so long ago: "Participation in ANZUS can only bring a catastrophe down upon us if Reagan and his generals unleash a nuclear war."

New Zealand has not left ANZUS. It remains linked to the United States ideologically, politically, economically, and militarily. Therefore, the Washington table-banging was all the more insulting for the country. It was yet further evidence that the United States by no means intends to take note of its partners' interests or to respect thier political course.

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH VANUATU

PM071301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Joint Statement on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and the Republic of Vanuatu"]

[Text] Taking into consideration the cordial and friendly relations existing between them, the governments of the USSR and the Republic of Vanuatu have decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level.

Both governments have established diplomatic relations in acordance with the principles of international law, primarily those tenets which concern the equality of states, mutual respect for one another's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, the right to self-determination, noninterference in the internal affairs of the other state, respect for obligations stemming from participation in international treaties, and the peaceful solution of disputes. They also state that they reject colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and all forms of discrimination.

The governments of the USSR and the Republic of Vanuatu have agreed to appoint concurrent ambassadors within a practicable period of time.

VOSS SEES OFF AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

LD071228 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The Australian Parliament delegation led by Joan Child, speaker of the House of Representatives, left Moscow on July 6. The delegation stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport, the guests were seen off by August Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials.

Among the send-off party was Edward Robert Pocock, the Ambassador of Australia to the USSR.

BRIEFS

SHIPPING WITH VIETNAM -- Two large-tonnage vessels, "Kapitan Plaushevskiy" and "Sovetskiye Profsoyuzy," have sailed from Odessa to Vietnam. Today there are 6 Soviet vessels heading toward Vietnam and 15 ships are docked in Vietnamese ports. From the beginning of this year the freight turnover between Vietnam and the USSR has increased by 10 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 5 Jul 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON CLOSING OF POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

New Politburo, Jaruzelski Speech

PM071349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and D. Losoto: "Toward Lofty Goals"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul -- As already reported, the 10th PZPR Congress has concluded its work in Warsaw. It elected the party Central Committee consisting of 230 Central Committee members, and the Central Control and Auditing Commission consisting of 130 people. The following were elected members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo at a session of the Central Committee: W. Jaruzelski, K. Barcikowski, J. Baryla, J. Czyrek, J. Glowczyk, C. Kiszczak, Z. Messner, A. Miodowicz, W. Mokrzyszczak, Z. Muranski, M. Orzechowski, T. Porebski, F. Siwicki, Z. Stepien, and M. Wozniak. The following were elected candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: S. Bejger, B. Ferensztajn, J. Kubasiewicz, Z. Michalek, and G. Rembisz. The following were elected secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee: First Secretary W. Jaruzelski, J. Baryla, H. Bednarski, S. Ciosek, K. Cypryniak, J. Czyrek, J. Glowczyk, Z. Michalek, T. Porebski, A. Wasilewski, and M. Wozniak.

W. Mokrzyszczak was elected chairman of the PZPR Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered a speech at the concluding session of the congress.

The work of our congress, he said, was of an open, businesslike, and sincere nature. Satisfaction with everything that has been done was combined with full awareness of the scale of the tasks facing us. Criticism has ceased to be a guest in the party. Principledness and keen sight with regard to the tasks are necessary to ensure that the party's activity is assertive and effective. The Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat consider it their primary duty to summarize this wealth of party thought as quickly as possible and to realize it in practice.

Let us discard the idea that the congress has solved everything and that the changes outlined by it will come about at once. There is and will be no automatism. Nothing is done of its own accord. Everything depends on the efficiency and persistence with which we implement the adopted decisions. If we implement what we have outlined on the basis of a realistic and sober assessment of our strength and reserves, it will be better and easier for us. There are probably people who think: The past is over, they have talked and made notes again, but life will go on its way. This time too, they say, they will manage somehow to sit it out. It will not come off. We will not allow it!

The party will acquire more allies and a better understanding of its activity if it consistently purges life of all kinds of weeds. Much must still be done to encourage and distinguish people who work well. Our duty is to support everything creative, innovative, and progressive. The heroes of peaceful days -- party and nonparty people -- are our pride. The entire public must know them.

The congress closes one stage and opens another, W. Jaruzelski went on to point out. It is necessary to preserve its ideological climate and political temperature as long as possible and transfer them to Polish homes -- this is a question of the working class, the people, and the homeland.

The congress adopted the first party program in PZFR history, which is an example of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist ideas pointing the way in the building and strengthening of socialism. The coming years must bring considerable progress on this path.

The congress defined Poland's path into the 21st century. At the same time, we keep a firm hold on the land and take all the realities of the existing situation into consideration. To combine the boldness of long-term plans with a profound sense of reality and with regard for the smallest facts which go to make up great deeds -- we will be guided by this Leninist instruction.

I am pleased, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary went on to say, that I can add to the good examples which I named in my report to the congress another one -- the Precision Instrument Making Plant named for General K. Swierczewski. Our talks with the workers gave tremendous satisfaction to M.S. Gorbachev and myself. The collectives of people working to a team contract have begun a great thing. They are learning joint management of the economy and concern for high output quality by fostering a sense of collectivism, and they are contributing to efficiency.

The party counts on the best people, on ideology-minded, wise, proud, and bold people. We will promote them from among party members and from the ranks of allied parties and the broad ranks of nonparty people. The chief factor in assessing cadres is their desire for scientific and technical progress and their innovatory ardor. It is necessary to combine the experience of older people with the enthusiasm of young people. We want to and will create the best prospects for them. It is our duty to show daily concern for creating conditions for young people under which they can display initiative more boldly and resolve very complex tasks.

The experience of the 10th congress fully confirms, W. Jaruzelski said, that Poland is in the strong, developing flow of socialism; socialism's further development and its prospects were outlined most convincingly by the historic 27th Congress of Lenin's party -- the CPSU. Socialism's peaceful humanist aims and, at the same time, our all-around cooperation were emphasized most strongly from this rostrum by M.S. Gorbachev. His stay in Poland and his participation in the work of our congress have substantially enriched the content of these congress days. This fruitful visit is one more big step on the path of our unity and fraternity with the Land of the Soviets -- the great socialist power. Polish-Soviet friendship and strong cooperation as allies are our peoples' priceless historic gains.

People's Poland is and will be a reliable link in the socialist community, a strong and active constituent part of the forces of peace and progress, the speaker declared.

International problems and questions of peace and security occupied an important place in the work of the congress. Poland resolutely advocates curbing the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, and equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation. This was expressed in the "Declaration on Security and Cooperation in Europe" unanimously adopted by the congress.

W. Jaruzelski went on to say that the newly elected Central Committee has a class, worker-peasant backbone. It must ensure a close link with the working class and with all of society and the competent, businesslike resolution of problems. No people or organizations can be outside control, assessment, and criticism. It is precisely in this spirit that the Central Committee will mold both its own style of activity and that of the entire party and all its organs.

The congress concluded by signing the "Internationale."

Jaruzelski Reelected First Secretary

LD031042 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw July 3 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski was re-elected the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party at a plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee here today.

Gorbachev Congratulations

PM071315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski!

Personally and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee I cordially congratulate you on your reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

You are well known and valued in the Soviet Union as an active participant in the joint struggle against fascism, a politician who is making a great contribution to the cause of strengthening socialism's gains in Poland, and a committed supporter of unbreakable Soviet-Polish friendship. The political farsightedness and party-minded staunchness shown by you during a difficult time for Poland played a tremendous role in extricating the country from the grave crisis and repulsing the attacks of socialism's enemies directed not only against People's Poland but also against the entire socialist community.

Soviet Communists evaluate highly the results of the 10th PZPR Congress, which adopted the party program and outlined ways for the country to advance to new heights of social development, and the firm resolve expressed by the congress to continue strengthening friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

I wish you, dear Comrade Jaruzelski, all Polish Communists, and the people of fraternal Poland the successful implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress decisions and the further development and progress of their socialist motherland.

For their part, the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet Communists will spare no effort to further strengthen the friendship of our parties and countries and to embody it increasingly fully in practical deeds for the good of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland and of the cause of socialism and peace.

With communist greetings,

M. Gorbachev.

PRAVDA Editorial Analyzes Results

PM080804 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism's Vital Force"]

[Text] The world socialist community is strengthening and developing, demonstrating the great vital force of the new system and its ability to carry out the most complex tasks.

The 10th PZPR Congress held a few days ago was vivid evidence of this. Like previously held congresses of the other ruling Marxist-Leninist parties, it reaffirmed the common resolve of the fraternal countries' Communists to tirelessly improve socialist society and reveal its potential even more fully.

The 10th congress will undoubtedly hold a special place in the history of the PZPR and the country. It was held at a crucial period, one could even say a turning point, when Poland is scaling new heights in socialist building after overcoming a severe socio-political crisis.

A CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the Polish Communists' forum. The delegation's meetings and talks with Poland's Communists and working people merged into a moving demonstration of the friendship and cohesion between our parties and peoples, which are traveling the same historic path together.

The current PZPR congress summed up the results of a complex period in the history of the party and the country, analyzed its lessons, and defined the next tasks for developing the People's Republic. It said that the PZPR is the vanguard force of the working class and all working people and is capable of uniting Polish society and leading the country along the path of progress.

The enemies of socialism and peace, and domestic counterrevolution, guided and actively supported from outside by imperialist Western circles, failed to eliminate the Polish people's revolutionary gains and decouple Poland from the community of fraternal countries. The party's best forces, eternally faithful to the lofty ideals of communism and rallying all the socialist motherland's genuine patriots around them, managed through their own efforts and relying on the solidarity of friends and allies to extricate the country from the dramatic situation and repulsed the onslaught of socialism's enemies.

The 10th PZPR Congress was held in the context of strengthening the party's ties with the working class and all working people, rallying its ranks, and mobilizing the people's efforts to achieve high results in all spheres of economic, social, and cultural building. The decisions and ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress and its innovative spirit had a strong impact on the Polish Communists' forum and the entire atmosphere in which it worked.

The party forum in Warsaw was typified by a businesslike and creative atmosphere, a critical approach to and assessment of the state of affairs, persistent quests for ways of improving work, and firm faith in the successful resolution of the urgent tasks facing the country. There are many problems and difficulties in Poland. Immense work lies ahead. And the fact that the party sees these problems and is mobilizing the energies of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia to overcome them is important. It consults with the people and believes in their understanding and support for its policy through conscientious labor.

All this attests to the party's growing strength and its capacity for self-critical analysis and for drawing the necessary conclusions from the errors and mistakes of the past. The PZPR's growing prestige among the people and its strengthening vital links with the working class and all working people are the guarantee that the party will be able to overcome this difficult period in the country's development and ensure its further progress.

Particular importance is attached to the 10th PZPR Congress by the fact that it adopted the first program in the party's history. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the best experience of the Polish workers movement were its inspirational sources. The experience of the fraternal parties, particularly the CPSU, was utilized. The program formulates the tasks for the next stage of socialist building in Poland and reaffirms the peace-loving course of its foreign policy.

Poland's working people and Communists are not building their future plans from scratch. Their plans have solid foundations. In the 4 postwar decades immense social and economic transformations have taken place on Polish soil. Under the PZPR's leadership the Polish people have turned their erstwhile weak and backward country, which was later rent by the Hitlerite invasion, into a mighty industrial and agrarian republic with major industry and developing science and culture.

The material and technical potential that has been created makes it possible to scale important new heights. As was noted at the 10th PZPR Congress, the main task is to strengthen the positive processes of development, to make up for lost time, and to reduce the gap between Poland and leading economies. The main targets in the current 5-year plan are to modernize the national economy, carry out structural changes in it, accelerate the growth rate of production efficiency, restore economic equilibrium, boost living standards, and improve the quality of life. Like the other ruling parties in the socialist countries, the PZPR considers it its strategic goal to resolutely accelerate socio-economic development on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The course charted by Poland of stepping up national economic links with the fraternal countries and actively participating in implementing the comprehensive program for the CEMA countries' scientific and technical progress is a sound guarantee of the implementation of the outlined plans. Polish Communists' resolve to strengthen and deepen friendship with the Soviet people and to expand collaboration with the USSR in all spheres of life was voiced with renewed force from the rostrum at the 10th PZPR Congress. Soviet-Polish ties are developing dynamically along an ascending path. At the same time life persistently demands the further stepping up of cooperation and the introduction of new and more promising forms of that cooperation.

The Polish Communists' forum convincingly showed that Poland was, is, and will continue to be a sound link in the socialist community and an active member of its collective organizations -- the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The combat alliance between the USSR and Poland -- the two largest European socialist states which, along with the other fraternal countries, are conducting an untiring struggle against the threat of nuclear war -- is an indispensable condition for stability and peace in Europe.

The delegates to the PZPR forum and its foreign guests who arrived from various continents unanimously supported the well-known Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring disarmament and universal peace. The congress adopted a "Declaration on Security and Cooperation in Europe." An impassioned appeal to avert the threat of nuclear conflagration and to improve the international atmosphere has again been heard from peace-loving Warsaw.

Soviet people highly value the friendly relations with their Polish neighbors and brothers and wish them glorious successes and great achievements for the sake of the prosperity of their motherland and in the interests of strengthening the cause of socialism and world peace.

HUNGARY'S SZABO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE IN MOSCOW

PM030928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 27 June V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, met with I. Szabo, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council.

A range of specific questions connected with cooperation in the spheres of agriculture and the processing industry was examined.

The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. I.I. Kukhar, chairman of the Union Kolkhoz Council, and S. Rajnai, Hungarian Ambassador to the USSR, participated in them.

Interviewed on Visit

LD051341 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Interview granted by Istvan Szabo, MSZMP Politburo member and chairman of the Hungarian National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, to correspondent Juriy Rogov; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Rogov] During the stay of the Hungarian delegation in the Soviet Union the further expansion of the Hungarian-Soviet agricultural cooperation was raised. Comrade Szabo, what would you say about this?

[Szabo] I am very glad that you have asked this question. We raised this point with Comrade Nikhonov and with Comrade Murakhovskiy. We saw that Hungarian-Soviet agricultural links, which already have much in common, should first expand while the existing contacts should become closer.

[Rogov] In what area of agriculture do you see the most favorable spheres for the development of links?

[Szabo] I think that in the areas of poultry raising, egg production, and poultry meat production it would be possible to establish a joint venture with a Hungarian partner, first with Babolna [agricultural combine], because Boblna already has good contacts [word indistinct]. I also see the possibility of establishing a joint venture for pig raising, for the construction of pig farms, or possibly for building abattoirs with theuse of the (?experiences) of the pig breeding system which we call [name indistinct]. I think that it can already by said here that the center of this would be here in the Soviet Union, either in the Ukraine or in Krasnodar, or in an area where much cereal or maize is produced. I also see the possibility of creating a joint enterprise for the production of sowing seeds to the extent of our building a hybrid plant. The fourth area of possible cooperation is that of horticulture. Not glasshouses, because in that respect the Soviet comrades have much greater [words indistinct], but in the sphere of plowland horticulture.

[Rogov] In your opinion in what areas will we be able to take the first steps in the near future for the development of these contacts?

[Szabo] Recently, in talks with Comrade Mukharovskiy, I suggested (?that it was) in the spheres of liquid fertilizer and the establishment of agro-chemical centers where the (?first steps could be taken). I do not wish to brag, but in Hungary we are ahead of the Soviet Union in this respect; in Hungary, industry has already got this technique between its teeth -- I would like to show our Soviet comrades a liquid fertilizer manufacturing chemical center which was built in Hungary to supply an area of 110,000 hectares. I see the possibility of building 8 or even 10 such plants here on cereal growing areas in the form of a joint enterprise. Of course, if there is result [words indistinct], if they operate well, if they are managed well, then we would halve the surplus, and then the Hungarian partner would have a (?share) in this area. [Words indistinct] we know that the Soviet comrades buy a large amount of machines (?for spraying) liquid fertilizers, machines supplied by our Debrecen agricultural machine factory, a plant protection machine manufacturer. Such a plant protection machine manufacturing plant could be built onto, coupled with, the chemical center.

I see a possibility -- rapid and tangible -- for the creation of joint ventures, having concrete results in one 5-year plan period -- not (?by) the end of this century or at the beginning of the next century, but within one 5-year plan. I would like to repeat here what I said to Comrade Murakhovskiy: We (?could not compare) Hungarian agriculture with Soviet agriculture either in terms of size or in other aspects. Soviet agriculture has 229.1 million (?hectares) of plowed land while Hungary has only 5.5 million. We do not wish to lecture our Soviet comrades, or to teach them how to farm; we would only like to pass on techniques, on the grounds of mutual (?advantage), which are novelties in Hungary. [Word indistinct] if these would be adopted by the Soviet Union we would, in return, ask for a small share in the agricultural program which the 27th congress decided on, set down as a goal. We would like to contribute on the basis of mutual advantage.

Generally speaking, I felt that during our visits to sovkhozes and kolkhozes there was a desire to act in the agricultural sphere; there was enthusiasm and industry everywhere, we observed much feverish activity.

[Rogov] Thank you very much, Comrade Szabo, for this discussion.

DOLGIKH RECEIVES VISITING RCP DELEGATION

PM080838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-RCP interparty ties, a delegation of RCP officials headed by I. Sirbu, member of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, was in the Soviet Union 25 June-2 July. The delegation studied the CPSU's experience in improving the planning and management of the national economy in the light of the 27th party congress decisions. The Romanian comrades had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section, the Volgograd CPSU Obkom, the USSR Gosplan, and several primary party organizations.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. T. Dudas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MITTERRAND VISIT

Departs France

LD070835 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, July 7 TASS -- Francois Mitterrand, president of France, left Paris for the USSR today for an official visit. At the Charle De Gaulle Airport of Paris he was seen off by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Arrives in Moscow

LD071420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, arrived today in Moscow on an official visit. He is accompanied by his wife.

At Vnukovo Airport, by the steps of the plane, the French leader and his wife were met by Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, his wife and Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister for foreign affairs, and his wife.

Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Marchuk deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrades Aristov, Bugayev, Guzhenko, USSR ministers; Comrade Aksenov, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Comrade Kovolev, first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, Comrade Saykin, chairman of the Mossoviet Executive Committee; and Comrade Ryabov, USSR ambassador to France. Among the welcoming party was Pagniez, French ambassador to the USSR.

At the airport the state flags of the French Republic and the Soviet Union were raised. A guard of honor with representatives from the three arms of the USSR Armed Forces -- ground troops; the Air Force and the Navy -- was lined up on the tarmac. The orchestra performed the national anthems of France and the Soviet Union. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Francois Mitterrand inspected the line of Soviet troops. The welcoming ceremony ended with the passing of the guard of honor. From the airport the guest proceeded to the Kremlin.

At Saint George's Hall in the Great Kremlin Palace, Francois Mitterrand and his wife were greeted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife.

The national flags of France and the USSR and welcoming banners were displayed in the streets and squares along which the cortege of vehicles accompanied by an escort of motorcycles passed.

On his trip Francois Mitterrand is being accompanied by Raimond, French minister for foreign affairs; Noir, minister-delegate for foreign trade to the French Ministry of Economic, Finances and Denationalization; Devaquet, minister-delegate on scientific research and higher education at the French Ministry of National Education; and other officials.

Meets Gorbachev in Kremlin

LD071815 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, had a meeting in the Kremlin today.

They continued their political dialogue initiated in Paris last year on the major problems of the world situation, which remains tense and calls for relaxation.

Mikhail Gorbachev presented to Francois Mitterrand basic causes [as recieved] of Soviet foreign policy at the present stage and explained the latest proposals and steps for the normalization of the international situation.

The sides reviewed arguments concerning the causes of the present-day situation and attached special attention to the problems of ending the arms race. They expressed the confidence that changes for the better were possible in that area as well. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the hope that the constructive role of Rance in world affairs would contribute to such a change.

The conversation, the importance of which both leaders noted, was interesting and instructive and passed in the spirit of sincerity and desire for mutual understanding that is characteristic of Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand, and in the atmosphere of high responsibility for European and international security and for the condition of Soviet-French relations that is vested in the leaders of the two countries.

Exchanges of opinion will be continued with the mutual understanding that they will help achieve concrete positive results.

Gerasimov on Talks

LD071931 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The first meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, in the Kremlin today passed in a spirit of sincerity and striving for mutual understanding, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists. The political dialogue initiated in Paris last year on the cardinal problems of the world situation, which remains tense and calls for detente, was resumed at the talks during the official visit of the French president to the Soviet Union. The conversation, the importance of which was noted by both leaders, was interesting and instructive, Gennadiy Gerasimov said. It passed in an atmosphere of that high responsibility for European and international security and for the condition of Soviet-French relations that is vested in the leaders of both countries.

The sides considered the causes of the current situation and attached special importance to problems of ending the arms race. The confidence was voiced at the meeting that changes for the better were possible in that field. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the hope that France's constructive role in world affairs would contribute to such changes. He presented to Francois Mitterrand the principled motivation of Soviet foreign policy and substantiated the latest Soviet proposals and steps for the normalization of the international situation.

Exchanges of opinion will be continued with the mutual understanding that they will help achieve concrete positive results, the head of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR said in conclusion.

[Paris AFP in English at 0723 GMT on 8 July reports the following: "Journalist Gennadiy Gerasimov, 56, has taken over as the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information chief, in time for a four-day official visit by French President Francois Mitterrand which began Monday. He succeeds Vladimir Lomeyko, who is ill in hospital but would still work for the ministry, officials said. Mr. Lemeyko is close to Anatoliy Gromyko, son of President -- and former long-serving foreign minister -- Andrey Gromyko. Mr. Gerasimov, U.S. correspondent of the NOVOSTI news agency between 1972 and 1978, has been editor-in-chief for the last two years of the weekly MOSCOW NEWS, published in six languages for foreigners. Mr. Gerasimov's new department has been upgraded as part of a current Foreign Ministry reorganisation. According to reliable sources, Mr. Lomeyko had declined an offered post as ambassador to Sweden."]

Dinner Held

LD071719 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet today gave in the Kremlin a dinner in honour of President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand and his wife.

Present at the dinner together with the president were French statesmen and politicians accompanying him on the trip.

Present from the Soviet side were General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and his wife, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and his wife, other Soviet leaders.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand exchanged speeches at the dinner.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere. Francois Mitterrand and his wife today arrived in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

LD071754 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 7 Jul 86

["Mikhail Gorbachev's Speech at Dinner in Honour of Francois Mitterrand" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet today gave in the Grand Kremlin Palace a dinner in honour of President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand and his wife.

Present at the dinner together with the president were French statesmen and politicians accompanying him on his trip.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev delivered a speech at the dinner. He said:

Esteemed Mr. President and Mme Mitterrand,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Comrades,

We are glad to receive in Moscow the president of the French Republic and his wife, members of the French Government, distinguished representatives of friendly France. The warm welcome accorded to us in Paris by the residents of the French capital, the businesslike and candid conversations with the president, with other statesmen and politicians are fresh in our memory.

I would like your present visit to Moscow to be memorable and interesting to you, to enable you to feel what is uppermost in the minds of Soviet people, what are their plans and hopes at this crucial moment of society's development. The essence of the strategy of the 27th CPSU Congress is to bring into play the entire social, economic and democratic potential of socialism, to give the necessary impetus to our development and improve the people's wellbeing. We have advanced bold plans and we are embarking on vast work, abandoning what is outmoded or has not justified itself. We are trying out new methods and looking for solutions that accord with the nature of the present-day tasks.

The whole country has been put into motion. Ther readiness of Soviet people to give their talent, abilities, knowledge, experience and energy to the common cause remind us of the most stirring moments in the history of our state.

The implementation of our plans is conceivable in conditions of peace. Hence the general line in international affairs: to do everything for the consolidation of peace, for the ending of the arms race.

By concrete steps, proposals and unilateral actions, the Soviet Union is showing its will to alter the dangerous course of events, to ensure that distrust and animosity be, at last, replaced with sensible cooperation based on awareness of the common responsibility for the fate of the world.

I have already said more than once that we are not going to convert anyone to our faith. Neither do we strive to be winners on the diplomatic "chessboard". Detente must be the aim of present-day diplomacy. And durable, mature detente is a benefit for all.

This applies above all to Europe for it is not only nuclear war that is of mortal danger to it. There are more than 150 atomic reactors, hundreds of chemical plants on European territory. Just a few conventional artillery shells are enough to destroy a reactor and take the toll of many lives. Whatever the variant, conventional or nonconventional, an armed conflict would trigger off a world catastrophe.

Everybody sees that Europeans are sick and tired of nerve-racking confrontation and tension. They need the air of detente. The seriousness of the international situation, the ripening of the threat of war are realized with particular acuteness here, in Europe. For it is exactly in Europe that powerful military groups oppose each other, whole "mont Blancs" of arms have been accumulated, new nuclear missiles are being deployed. On the other hand, it is in Europe that valuable experience of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, either members of military alliances of neutral, has been accumulated.

Europe's economic and political potential is large enough for it to speak more definitely and confidently on its own behalf, to press for progress at all the ongoing talks.

It is necessary to rid political thinking of viewing Europe as a "theatre of operations". Europe must set an example of the coexistence of sovereign, different, but peaceful states, states aware of their interdependence and building their relations on trust.

The main road to this passes through ridding Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- of the explosive burden of armaments. Jointly with its allies, the USSR recently advanced major proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. This makes it possible to really eradicate fears, hypocritical and actual, that the elimination of nuclear arms in the European Continent would tip the balance in favour of socialist countries, which, allegedly, have an edge in conventional armaments.

Let us approach all this in a new way: Let the West make appropriate reductions in those types of arms of which it has more, while we shall not hesitate to eliminate the "surplus" of those types of arms of which we have more. In other words let us look for a balance at a lower level. This task is realistic and pressing and we have a right to expect a positive and concrete response of the West.

Though Europe is called "the old world", a sense of the new, sensitivity to historic changes is inherent in it. This was manifested in the emergence of a unique phenomenon which is described as the European process, "the spirit of Helsinki". It has stood the first tests and continues serving stability and peace in Europe.

This process must be conducted along all directions -- the political, economic, humanitarian and cultural. All the "three (Helsinki) baskets" must be filled with fresh and useful fruit. Such is our approach also to the coming forum of importance in the life of Europe -- the meeting in Vienna of representatives of states -- participants in the European conference. We believe that that meeting might signify a turn for the better. And we are ready to promote this. We would like to count in this on interaction with France, with other countries.

But the first stage of the Stockholm conference is to end before the Vienna meeting starts. The situation there gives rise to concern. Little time is left. All participants should have long since manifested a responsible approach and flexibility. It is only serious mutual concessions on the basis of equality and equal security that can ensure success. The Soviet Union and France that were at the source of the Stockholm forum could reach agreement already now as to how to promote this.

The theme of human rights becomes ever more acute on the threshold of the 21st century. People refuse to tolerate arbitrariness and lawlessness within their countries and in international relations. And this is profoundly natural for this reflects the level reached by civilization. We approach this matter with the highest criteria both as a problem of the embodiment of advanced ideals of social justice and as one of the components of the all-embracing system of security. This was said at the 27th congress.

The very emergence of Soviet society was made possible by a great revolution, accomplished to emancipate people and to put rights within the reach of tens of millions of working people.

A nation witout rights, as attempts are being made to this day to portray Soviet people, would have never been able to amaze the world by transforming the backward country into a major power which is confidently following the road of progress. Naturally, we are committed to the values of the socialist way of life and take pride in our achievements. But we are not going to sit on our hands and be happy with what we have accomplished.

We see great opportunities for the further development of socialist democracy and it is our paramount task to put them to use.

We also are prepared for international cooperation on humanitarian problems and these are not mere words. We are looking for practical solutions in that field as well.

But what happened at the Bern conference on human contacts, for instance? Progress towards agreement on positions was about to be made there -- so the United States squashed that opportunity.

Yet the Soviet Union has unilaterally set about working on those proposals which we tabled at Bern. Moreover, the USSR is prepared to follow the Bern draft, though it was not accepted, in practice in its bilateral relations with those states which would wish to reach agreement with us.

Our meeting with you, Mr. President, is taking place 20 years almost to the day after the historic visit of Charles de Gaulle to the Soviet Union. That visit not only ushered in a new stage in Soviet-French relations but became a precursor of positive change on the European scene as a whole.

The practice of the 20 years graphically shows that when both sides, especially great powers, display will and perseverence at the state level in the development of political, economic, cultural and other contacts, everyone stands to gain. We would like the Soviet Union and France to continue to set such a good example, much needed by Europe and the world as a whole.

We attach much importance to economic, scientific and technological cooperation with France, inter alia, in such topical areas as the peaceful uses of space, the development of a dependable safety regime for nuclear power engineering and controlled thermonuclear fusion. Interesting achievments have already been made in this field and there is a basis for long-term and stable cooperation to the end of the millennium and beyond.

The Soviet Union has a firm intention to broaden areas of concord and cooperation between the USSR and France and to do everything it can to revitalize Soviet-French dialogue as a generator of sensible tendencies in world politics.

We wish the best of health and happiness to the president of France and Mme Mitterrand and prosperity to the French people!

Mitterrand Speech

LD072102 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The dialogue which we have achieved and to which I am committed is essential to the good of our people and useful to world developments, Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, said he was speaking at the Kremlin today at a dinner given in his honour by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

That dialogue is called for not only by the political interest of the moment. It is based on a long tradition, on ten centuries of history, in the course of which we have never lost sight of each other, in the course of which sympathy and mutual affection have always prevailed over crises and conflicts, and which culminated in our brotherhood of arms at the point when our independence was at stake.

Europe must really become anew the main photagonist of its own history, Francois Mitterrand said furthermore, so that it should play in full measure its role of a factor of equilibrium and stability in international relations.

We consider it progress that the 35 countries represented in Helsinki eventually reached agreement on a number of principles and concrete stipulations. Yet it is necessary for the commonly agreed measures to be applied on an even broader scale and for this undertaking to be carried on.

France, Francois Mitterrand continued, takes pride in her independence. While committed to her allies and honouring her obligations, she is seeking to preserve independence in decision-making, which makes it incumbent upon her to talk in the same language with each country. France demonstrated by her past initiatives and by her vigorous participation in various disarmament forums the consistency of her intentions in that field. She is taking guidance in these intentions of hers from care both for reductions in the needlessly large arms arsenals and for the security of all the states.

Since there is no opportunity to base security on trust, which we are trying to build, we have to base it on the balance of forces. At least, we could make progress on that road, tomorrow if the armaments could be balanced at a lower level than today.

Francois Mitterrand noted that France was closely following the talks conducted by the USSR with the USA in Geneva and wished that both great powers reached, in accord with the responsibility resting on them, concrete and significant results.

France is also closely following matters related to outer space. She states that the use of space for military purposes has already become reality but she thinks it very important to avoid any new arms race. It is better to give every chance to a search for peace than to step over another threshold in endless escalation.

The president of France said that he had studied with interest the Soviet proposals on cuts in conventional armaments, presented on April 18 and reaffirmed in the Budapest address. France, which stood at the sources of the disarmament conference in Europe, wishes it to lead in Stockholm to the approval of a number of meaningful confidence-building measures which could become a promising precondition for another phase of arms reductions.

Francois Mitterrand called for an end to international conflicts, for respect for the right of nations independently to decide their destinies and for non-intervention in the affairs of other states.

Allow me to express here anew the sentiments evoked in France by the news of the Chernobyl accident, Francois Mitterrand continued. We bow to the valour of those who laid down their lives in the line of duty.

France is one of those countries which believe in the future of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy when proper safety guarantees are worked out, he stressed.

The president of the French Republic called for the development of contacts between the two countries in the economy, science and culture and for the promotion of human contacts.

In conclusion Francois Mitterrand paid tribute to the heroism of the Soviet people, who more than forty years ago displayed valour and self-sacrifice in the struggle against and victory over nazism.

The Soviet people entered in this way a bright page in their own history and enriched our common heritage, he said.

Meets With Gorbachev 8 July

LD080727 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- A conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Francois Mitterrand, president of France, was continued in the Kremlin today.

The French president arrived in Moscow Monday at the invitation of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for an official visit.

Visits Tomb of Unknown Soldier

LD080805 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Francois Mitterrand, who arrived in the Soviet Union on Monday for an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin wall today. He honoured the memory of the Soviet servicemen who had given their lives in the battle against fascism, in the name of lasting peace on earth.

The president of France laid a wreath at the memorial plaque of the "Normandie-Niemen" air regiment.

KARPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH GENSCHER IN BONN

LD072223 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn July 7 TASS -- Viktor Karpov, head of the Department on Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament of the USSR Foreign Ministry, was received today by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister, and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence met West German Government officials dealing with questions of arms limitation and disarmament.

During the consultations held, the sides examined wide ranging problems pertaining to nuclear and space weapons and also the negotiations at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, at the Vienna talks on reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe and the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

Views Summit Preconditions

LD071937 Hamburg DPA in German 1809 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Jul (DPA) -- Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation to the U.S.-USSR disarmament negotiations in Geneva, today in Bonn stated the preconditions for a new summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU chief Mikhail Gorbachev. During a news conference at the Soviet Embassy, Karpov said the prerequisites are a positive atmosphere in U.S.-Soviet relations and a guarantee that there will be practical results regarding one or two issues of space or nuclear arms. These could also include a readiness by the United States to dispense with nuclear weapons tests, following the example of the Soviet Union.

Karpov, who for some time has also been the head of the department for arms control issues in the USSR Foreign Ministry, was in Bonn for disarmament policy consultations at the invitation of the Federal Government. There he met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and representatives of the FRG Foreign and Defense Ministries. The talks also served as preparation for Genscher's planned visit to Moscow on 20 July.

Karpov said he is "not wholly satisfied" with the results of his consultations. In the Soviet view, the Federal Government's positions at the Stockholm disarmament conference and at the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions (MBFR) are not helpful. Bonn is further complicating U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range weapons with additional demands, Karpov said. However, Karpov expressed confidence that the Geneva negotiations on a worldwide ban on chemical weapons will be successfully concluded this year.

WORK OF JOINT ITALIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION NOTED

LD041248 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- The 15th Session of the Mixed Commission on Soviet-Italian Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation closed here yesterday.

The Soviet delegation at the session was led by Nikolay Komarov, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, the Italian delegation -- by Bruno Corti, Italian deputy foreign minister. The session evaluated the results and prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries, examined the course of implementation of the long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technological cooperation for the period of up to 1990.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed in his speech that important documents had been signed in recent years on the development of Soviet-Italian business relations, which strengthened their legal-contractual basis.

Over the period from 1981 to 1985, the aggregate trade turnover between the USSR and Italy topped 20,000 million roubles, thus showing a one hundred per cent increase as compared with the preceding five year plan period. Since 1984, new positive change has manifested itself in the general trade and political conditions and in the development of trade and economic ties. In 1985, Italy ranked third, after the FRG and Finland, among the developed capitalist countries -- trade partners of the USSR. Italian deficit in trade with the USSR has declined substantially -- by almost 40 per cent.

In their statements the participants in the session pointed out various factors both leaving a positive impact on deepening and perfecting the cooperation and preventing its development. One of such negative factors, for example, are all sorts of restrictions, which became widespread in the practices of Western countries. The nomenclature of mutual trade turnover is perfected and broadened not fast enough.

Among the other questions the sides discussed the possible new forms of trade-economic cooperation, ways of industrial cooperation.

The main outcome of the past session was the confirmation by both sides of the wish to broaden and deepen bilateral economic ties.

The next, 16th session is scheduled to be held in Moscow in a year.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS, PCI ROLE OUTLINED

PM071443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Zafesov dispatch under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "Embers Flare Up"]

[Excerpts] Rome, 6 Jul -- Throughout this week Italy has been in the throes of a government crisis. The cabinet headed by Prime Minister B. Craxi has resigned.

The reason for the B. Craxi cabinet's resignation was that Parliament failed to approve the government's bill on state allocations to local government. However, this is no more than a superficial motive masking the continuing confrontation between the Christain Democratic Party [DC] and the Italian Socialist Party [PSI]. This was graphically seen during the recent elections in Sicily, where the PSI was counting on considerably strengthening its position. These hopes, however, were not borne out. Although the DC's positions weakened somewhat, there was no substantive change in the balance of political forces.

The present government cirsis can be seen entirely as a kind of "reconnaissance in force" carried out by these two parties and, of course, a sounding of the furure. Italian newspapers are writing that the DC is prepared to forgo the premiership until the next parliamentary elections (1988), but in return is demanding guarantees from the socialists that the premiership will subsequently pass to the DC. The PSI, understandably, is ducking such a promise. One way or another all options for resolving the crisis revolved around this question.

L'UNITA, the newspaper of the Italian Communists, writes that this situation is an "undoubted sign of a profound political crisis." Italian Communists objectively note certain positive steps in the foreign policy course of the outgoing government, while simultaneously pointing to the profound contradictions and dissension in the cabinet. The Italian Communist Party advocates a "firm government program" unrestricted by the framework of the existing five-party coalition, and calls for a wide-ranging dialogue between left-wing and progressive forces.

However the present government cirsis ends, it has again undoubtedly shown that any coalition will be unstable as long as the country's second most influential political force--the Communist Party -- is artificially excluded from the running of the country.

SPANISH COMMUNISTS SEEK POLITICAL RAPPROACHMENT

PM061654 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Election Results Discussed"]

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jun -- The Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee Secretariat has examined the results of the 22 June elections to parliament, during which the "United Left" coalition won seven seats in the Congress of Deputies.

The PCE regards this results as "positive and reassuring" and believes that the participation of the two communist parties -- the PCE and the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain [PCPE] -- in the election coalition is "an important step on the way to greater political rapproachement -- which can and must make it possible to achieve the unity of all Communists." The PCPE declared for its part that it will continue contacts aimed at uniting all Spanish Communists in a single party.

SUDAN SEEKS TO IMPROVE, DEVELOP RELATIONS

LD032125 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Vitaliy Kodinov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpts] First of all, we would like to draw the listeners' attention to the statement made by Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi. Dadiq al-Mahdi told the Saudi AL-SHARC AL-AWSAT: Relations with the Soviet Union occupy a special place in Sudan's foreign policy plans and the Sudanese Government want to improve and develop relations with the Soviet Union. He also said: Sudan is working to eliminate the results of the policy of the antipopular regime of Numayri, which deliberately spoiled relations with the Soviet Union to please the United States.

Soviet-Sudanese relations have an old history. The third day after Sudan declared independence, the Soviet Union declared its recognition and dispatched its diplomatic representatives to Khartoum. Cooperative relations in economic, political, cultural, and other spheres were established. Recently, the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY stated that the Soviet Union's recognition of Sudan was a natural result of its support for the Sudanese peoples' struggle against colonial rule. The Soviet Union always built its relations with Sudan as it built them with other countries, on the basis of equality and mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

Sadiq al-Mahid's statement indicates that Khartoum clearly realizes that the development of relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of equality and mutual respect is totally in line with Sudan's interests.

The basic principles of Soviet foreign policy, which are friendship, cooperation, equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs, receive high appreciation in the other Arab countries. This is indicated by the results of the meeting of the Central Committee of the FLN Party of Algeria, which ended yesterday in Algiers. The meeting, in its general political resolution, expressed profound satisfaction in the outcome of the cordial visit of Chadli Bendjedid to the Soviet Union and with the development of Soviet-Algerian relations.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TABAH TALKS DEADLOCKED

PM071619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Belyakov: "Stumbling Block"]

[Text] Cario, 30 Jun -- As the local press reports, the United States is sounding out the possibility of a resumption of the so-called "peace process" a la Camp David. The EGYPTIAN MAIL points out, with reference to Western diplomats, that the United States is hoping to get the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabah moving. Israel has been refusing to give this small enclave on the shore of the Gulf of Aqaba back to Egypt since April 1982.

The talks on Tabah, in which the United States was a participant, did not produce results despite Egypt's considerable concession to Israel in agreeing in January to hand the matter over to international arbitration. The stumbling block now is the wording of the appeal to arbitration.

The Tabah problem worries Egyptians. "We will never relinquish our right to this territory," Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said in the People's Assembly. Recently it has probably been as much of a worry to Washington. The point is that the long deadlock on the Tabah question has discredited U.S. efforts to revive the so-called "peace process" in the Near East along Camp David lines.

In recent months, the United States has been making vigorous efforts to achieve at least a semblance of progress in the talks on Tabah. But U.S. diplomacy is trying to solve the question by using the same recipe it uses for the Near East settlement as a whole -- pressuring the Arabs and protecting Israel's interests.

SYRIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 29 JUN-7 JUL

LD071711 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] On the basis of its interparty relations with the CPSU, a delegation of Syrian Arab Ba'th party officials, led by members of the party's Hamah branch, paid a visit to the USSR from 29 June to 7 July. The delegation was received at the culture and science departments and educational institutions of the CPSU Central Committee and visited the Azerbaijan SSR. The Syrian guests acquainted themselves with the Soviet People's life and the work experiences of the CPSU party organizations in the areas of science, education, and the arts.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO EGYPT

PM021055 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul -- A Soviet trade union delegation headed by A.F. Chebotayev, secretary of the Coal Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, has ended its visit to Egypt.

During their stay, the Soviet visitors held talks with the leadership of Egypt's General Trade Union of Mining and Quarry Workers and toured a phosphate deposit, where they familiarized themselves with the working conditions of Egyptian miners. The delegation was received by Egyptian Minister of Industry M.F. 'Abd al-Wahhab.

The local press notes that the Soviet delegation's visit has helped to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between Soviet and Egyptian peoples and to improve relations between the two countries' trade unions.

BRIEFS

SPORTS PROTOCOL WITH PDRY--Moscow July 3 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Sports and of the USSR National Olympic Committee Marat Gramov and President of the Supreme Council of Sports and the National Olympic Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Muhammad Ghaleb Ahmad signed here today a protocol on cooperation between sports organizations of the two countries. Muhammad Ghaleb Ahmad said that the protocol will, undoubtedly, become an important contribution to the strengthening of contacts between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. We cannot envision the development of national sports without the Soviet Union's backing and we have now enlisted in Moscow its support that will have a versatile character, he said. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 4 Jul 86 LD]

NICARAGUA ACCUSES U.S. OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

LD031723 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 3 TASS -- Nicaraguan Health Minister Dora Maria Tellez said here at a press conference that the reason for the epidemic of viral encephalitis which flared up in the country, was definitely linked with anti-Nicaraguan actions of the CIA and the Pentagon. She noted that the U.S. administration had accumulated rich experience of waging bacteriological wars against other nations. It was quite probable, the minister emphasized, that the flareup of viral encephalitis was a link in this chain of crimes.

In 1985 the epidemic of dandy fever flared up in Nicaragua for the first time in the country's history. It affected several hundred thousand people. The republic government pointed out that that epidemic had been the result of a bacteriological war unleashed by Washington against the revolutionary republic.

According to the ministry of Health, foci of encephalitis were spooted in the capital and three departments in the country. The disease afflicted mostly children of junior and medium age. Measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the infection. Patients are receiving adequate medical assistance.

ORTEGA CONDEMNS U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD040653 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 4 TASS -- The Reagan administration flagrantly violates the sacred principles of freedom and the right to self-determination, the very principles which made it possible for the United States to become an independent state more than two centuries ago. This is said in a message sent by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the executive committee of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaragua's president, to the American people on the occasion of the 210th anniversary of U.S. independence.

At present, the document points out, the government of the United States, which has launched an aggression against Nicaragua, is planning fresh encroachments on its independence and peace in Central America. Therefore, the independence day celebrations must be used by the American people to press Washington to end the criminal war it wages in a futile attempt to deprive the Nicaraguans of their inalienable rights and freedoms.

U.S. TO SEND GREEN BERETS TO HONDURAS

LD060844 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Havana July 6 TASS -- It has officially been announced in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, that an additional contingent of "Green Berets", U.S. elite troops, is sent to that country. About 100 servicemen of these troops will arrive in Honduras on Monday and will be assigned to U.S. Army units stationed there, PRENSA LATINA news agency reports.

According to the U.S. press, it is precisely with "Green Berets" that the Washington administration plans to entrust the training in Honduran territory of mercenaries from gangs of Somoza followers who commit crimes in neighbouring Nicaragua. The new contingent of "experts in terrorism" is moved to Honduras right after the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress approved 100 million dollars in military aid to the Nicaraguan contras.

CARICOM CRITICISM OF U.S. VIEWED

LD021255 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Georgetown July 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Fokin reports:

The seventh Caricom [Caribbean Common Market] summit conference has opened here. Addressing the participants in the summit meeting of the member countries of the Caribbean Community, President Desmond Hoyte of Guyana pointed out that confronting the community are difficult socio-economic problems. Their unfavourable effect on the peoples of the region is aggravated by the unfair international economic order, above all the attempts of the transnational corporations and banks at forcing on the developing countries baneful "prescriptions" of economic development. This can be opposed only through a strengthening of unity and integration.

Hugh Desmond Hoyte has criticised the so-called "Caribbean initiative" of U.S. President Reagan, which is a source of serious concern for the governments of the region. After two years of implementation of the Reagan "initiative", the speaker stressed, the Caribbean Basin has witnessed an incessant decline in industrial and agricultural output. In that connection he declared for a broadening of foreign economic ties of the Caribbean countries with other Latin American states.

Addressing the conference, Prime Minister Errol Barrow of Barbados condemned the militarisation of the Caribbean Basin by the United States. He also resolutely declared in support of regional cooperation, for national sovereignty and attainment of genuine independence by the peoples of the region. The current Government of Barbados, Errol Barrow emphasized, will not allow the use of the country's territory for aggression against the neighbour states. Barrow recalled that the preceding government of Barbados had been an obedient puppet of the USA in its military adventures in the Caribbean. Thus, in particular, it granted the Pentagon the right to use the territory of Barbados as a base for the invasion of Grenada. The prime minister urged the participants in the meeting to work for the creation of a "peace zone" in the Caribbean.

GROMYKO SPEAKS AT KREMLIN AWARD CEREMONY

PM080818 Moscow IZVESTYA in Russian 5 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Presents High Motherland Awards"]

[Text] On 4 July A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high state awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin.

Orders of Lenin and second Hammer and Sickle gold medals were received by Hero of Socialist Labor M.I. Klepikov, leader of a composite team at the Kuban Kolkhoz in Krasnodar Kray's Ust-Labinskiy Rayon; V.A. Plyutinskiy, chairman of the Zarya Kommnizma Kolkhoz in Rovno Oblast's Rovenskiy Rayon, and L.I. Shlifer, chairman of the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz in Kirovograd Oblast's Arkhangelskiy Rayon. Orders of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle gold medals were received by poet Ye.A. Isayev; Academician Yu.A. Osipyan, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Solid State Physics Institute; M.A. Ulyanov, artist at the Yevg. Vakhtangov State Academic Theater, and V.I. Feodosyev, chief of a department at Moscow's Bauman Technical College. Orders of Lenin were received by Hero of the Soviet Union A.P. Maresyev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and M.S. Shkabardnya, USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems.

Addressing the recipients, A.A. Gromyko said:

Dear Comrades!

It is a pleasure for me to welcome you here within the ancient Kremlin walls on this great festive occasion in the life of all of you -- the receipt of high state awards. It is a double pleasure for me to present you these awards and congratulate you on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

Our meeting is taking place at a notable time for the Soviet state -- that of our party's recent Central Committee plenum in June and the subsequent 5th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation. Those events marked important milestones in our progress toward speeding up the country's social and economic development.

Everything that is taking place in the life of the Soviet Union and in the international arena is graphic evidence of the correctness of the conclusions drawn by the 27th CPSU Congress and convincing proof that socialist society has adopted an accurate course, a course predetermined by the collective thought of the party.

The conferring on you of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and the award of the supreme state order -- the Order of Lenin -- are a mark of the deep respect in which our fatherland holds pacesetters and innovators. You have made an enormous personal contribution to meeting the motherland's tasks. The party, government, and state mark your services, your creative approach to work, and your devotion to Leninist ideals.

I would above all like to mention those who have twice been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. That is Mikhail Ivanovich Krepikov, Vladimir Antonovich Plyutinskiy, and Leonid Yosifovich Shlifer. They live in different parts of the country: one in Krasnodar Kray, another in Rovno Oblast, and the third in Kirovograd Oblast. But one common, very valuable quality unites them all: They are devoted to the land, love the labor of the tiller of the soil, and for many decades -- decades, mark you, not just years -- have steadily achieved high indicators in the fields of their kolkhozes.

One cannot but rejoice that we have such sterling workers! The country rightly now names them twice hero of socialist labor and erects a bronze bust to them in their birthplaces.

Those in receipt of the high award of Hero of Socialist Labor include the scientists Yuriy Andreyevich Osipyan and Vsevolod Ivanovich Feodosyev and cultural figures -- Yegor Aleksandrovich Ulyanov, the poet, and Mikhail Aleksandrovich Ulyanov, the artist. I think that the names of these splendid people speak for themselves. They are sufficiently well known in both specialist circles and among the people.

The Order of Lenin has been received today by Aleksey Petrovich Maresyev, prominent public figure, man of legend, and Hero of the Soviet Union, whose courage has inspired generations of Soviet people, both those who experienced the war and those who grew up in the postwar period. Aleksey Petrovich has continued to perform feats throughout his life and has worked selflessly at every post to which the party has sent him.

The Order of Lenin has been received by Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman Valeriy Timofeyevich Saykin and Minister Mikhail Sergeyevich Shkabardnya. They both devote all their efforts and knowledge to the cause of the party and enjoy deserved prestige in our state.

Allow me, dear comrades, to convey to you all the congratulations of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on your receipt of high state awards.

In conclusion I once again congratulate you wholeheartedly. I wish you happiness, health, and new labor success! Please convey my cordial wishes to your families, relatives, and friends.

Thank you for your labor, which is so necessary to the motherland.

The recipients addressed words of gratitude to the party and state for the high assessment of their labor.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, attended the award presentation.

CHERNOBYL VIEWED 2 MONTHS AFTER ACCIDENT

Shcherbitskiy, Lyasko Visit

AU071340 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Jul 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "Visit to the Area of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant"]

[Text] On 1 July V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine [CPUk], and A. P. Lyashko, member of the CPUk Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, visited the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and several populated places in the Chernobylskiy, Polesskiy, Ivankovskiy, and Borodyanskiy rayons.

In Chernobyl a discussion was held with the government commission headed by V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The progress of work that is now carried out directly at the plant and in the adjacent territory and which is aimed at the fastest possible liquidation of the consequences of the accident was discussed.

The first secretary of the CPUk Central Central Committee and the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers acquainted themselves with the work of the sanitary treatment station.

In Cheremoshna village in Polesskiy rayon a meeting was held with the local inhabitants who had returned there after the completion of the sanitary treatment of homes and adjacent localities. O.M. Drogul, M.P. Kuzmenko, V.M. Zayats, and others said that the villagers have been provided with everything they need. The village store offers goods of everyday demand and fresh produce is delivered daily. Cheremoshna children are resting in a pioneer camp in the southern part of the republic. The village's working people expressed their gratitude to the party and the government for their daily care for them. A.P. Khomenko, chairman of the local Svitanok kolkhoz, and V.P. Lemeshko, deputy secretary of the party organization, reported on the measures being taken to ensure the completion of field work in good time and to increase the productivity of dairy cattle, and on the housing construction for kolkhoz members with the kolkhoz resources. The need to ensure high quality preparation of equipment for the coming harvest and the safekeeping of this equipment as well as for procurement of sufficient quantities of fodder was pointed out during the conversation in which N.I. Priymachenko, first secretary of the Polesskiy raykom, and A.I. Andrushenko, chairman of the Polesskiy rayispolkom, participated. The importance of expanding the construction of social, cultural, and everyday services establishments, of increasing the network of stores and clubs, and of organizing a more substantive recreation for the working people in the rayon's villages was emphasized.

A settlement for the working people evacuated from the Chernobylskiy rayon's Druzhba kolkoz is being built at a rapid pace in Nebrat village in Borodyanskiy rayon. The construction organizations of the Ukrainian capital and the Crimean Oblast and students of Kiev's higher education institutions -- the state university, the polytechnical, construction engineering, and medical institutes, and the light industry's technological institute -- participate in this project. The settlement is caluclated for 500 homesteads. Each of them will include house for living quarters, a barn, a cellar, and an adjacent household plot. V.V. Scherbitskiy and A.P. Lyashko acquainted themselves with the progress of construction and layout of homes and future homesteads. They were interested in the organization of and remuneration of work as well as the everyday living conditions of builders. It was pointed out that it is very important to commission the settlement within the planned time schedules, to provide all the necessary amenities for it, and to provide the new settlers with everything they will need to take over the homesteads.

V.S. Chernenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian construction trust for agricultural projects [Ukragrostroy], reported that the builders of all oblasts of the republic, who are building 7,000 homes for the evacuated population, have pledged to complete their work ahead of schedule.

The questions connected with the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant were discussed in talks with builders. It was noted that everything possible is being done to speed up work directly at the plant. However, the decision on the return of villagers of the 30-kilometer zone, including Chernobyl, to their native places will be made after the completion of all measures to guarantee complete safety for the people. Yu.N. Yelchensko, member of the CPUk Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kiev gorkom, V. A. Ekurskiy, chairman of the Kiev gorispolkom, and A. M. Chubuk and V.N. Gaponenko, chairman of the administration and secretary of the party organization, respectively, of the Druzhba kolkhoz, took part in the talks.

At the foundation laying of the Zelenyy Mys watch settlement [vakhtaovoy poselok] and at the new port in Chernobylskiy rayon a conversation was held with the participants in the construction project band during this conversation Yu.N. Korsun, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, A.D. Yakovenko, manger of the Southern Nuclear Power Plants Construction Trust [Yuzhatomenergostroy], and T.G. Dovzhenko, chief engineer of the project of the Kiev Scientific Research Institute for Town Planning, reported on the general plan for the future settlement for the operators and builders of the nuclear power plant. Many labor collectives of fraternal republics will participate in its construction.

The state of planning and design work and provision of resources for the building projects were discussed. Attention was called to the need for commissioning the housing in good time, for comprehensive solution of social and everyday living questions, and for creating the necessary conditions for the normal life of people.

P. P. Volkov, Ukrainian SSR minister of motor transport, N. P. Shulgin, Ukrainian SSR minister of highway construction and maintenance, and N.A. Slavov, chief of the Ukrainian SSR Main Administration of the River Fleet, reported on the participation of the republic's motor transport and river fleet operators and highway builders and maintenance personnel in the elimination of consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Aboard the diesel ship Radyanskiy Soyuz, moored by the new mooring line with other ships of the same class and which is temporarily used as a resting place for those working in shifts at the nuclear power plant, V.V. Shcherbitskiy and A.P. Lyashko inspected the cabins and dining rooms and talked to crewmen.

G.I. Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev gorkom, and I.S. Plyushch, chairman of the Kiev oblispolkom, visited with V.V. Shcherbitskiy and A.P. Lyashko.

Scientist Speaks

LD031546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The work to eliminate consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is being continued. Our correspondent met there with Yuriy Vasilyevich Sirintsev, doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, chief of a laboratory of the Kurchatov Atomic Power Institute.

[Begin Sirintsev recording] The main task of our institute and our specialists is to specify what kind of radioactivity is left over in the reactor, to plot a correct design of the tomb [mogilnik], to bury there what remains of it forever. The results of the work conducted by a large group of our specialists -- we have obtained amazing information proving that the scale of this accident has been largely exaggerated. We used to think that the plant [blok] is absolutely "unapproachable," but it appears that the level of irradiation actually present in that plant is not lethal. Our specialists visit those reactor sections, conduct experimental work there; probes have been taken in to monitor temperature and radiation in the vicinity of the reactor. We have seen that a part of the equipment is still unscathed by eirther irradiation or the explosion.

As you know, to account for the possibility -- as we initially thought -- of the meltdown continuing further and contaminating underground water, the decision has veen made to install a protective slab that would reliably shield and prevent the reaction from spreading lower to reach the underground water table. So, in general, we believe that a great deal of work has been done and no radioactivity will leave the zone to affect the environment.

Sidorenko Assesses

LD041339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1217 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 July (TASS) -- "The incident at Chernobyl, like that at the Three Mile Island atomic station in the United States, should be a serious lesson for countries developing atomic power engineering. However, this does not mean that the accident at Chernobyl will entail a review of the Soviet power engineering program," Viktor Sidorenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry, told a TASS correspondent.

He announced that several alterations will be made in the construction of AES equipment to enhance their reliability and safety. The nature of such alterations will be determined after detailed study of the causes of the Chernobyl accident.

"We are frequently asked now, the chairman of the State Committee went on, whether every reactor should have a dome, a construction element that prevents the ejection of radioacive materials into the external environment during accidents. I can say that this depends on the type of reactor. For a dome is just one of the possible systems for localizing the consequences of accidents. Such systems exist in all types of reactors in all countries. For example, water-cooled reactors operating at many AES' in the USSR and the United States, are equipped with various localization systems: both in the form of a dome and in the form of special boxes. The reactors at Chernobyl station have boxes. It is difficult to say whether another system of localization would have reduced the scale of the Chernobyl radioactive emission. The answer to that question requires analysis," Sidorenko said.

Kiev Water Supply Reserve

LD080824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0728 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Kiev, 8 Jul (TASS) -- Builders have provided the Ukrainian capital with a reserve water-supply system. A new pumping station has been built to transfer water into the Kiev collecting main from the Desna River.

It took just 1 month for the complicated hydrotechnical complex to make its appearance on the marshy site. Water from the Desna enters the pumping chamber along six pipes and is distributed between two water-conduits. The 6-km string of the water conduit has crossed 18 obstacles -- bridges, roads, tunnels, islands, and even gone under water.

Vladimir Borisovskiy, minister of installation and special construction work of the Ukraine, told a TASS correspondent that previously nearly half the inhabitants of Kiev used water only from the Dnepr. But following the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station there was a danger that radioactive substances might get into the Dnepr. Measures were promptly taken to prevent this, in particularly shoring-up of the banks of the Pripyat.

Water-supply norms are now even higher than they were previously, the minister noted. The water from the Dnepr continues to meet the necessary health norms. Monitoring of this kind is carried out constantly. However, the Desna water conduit has also been brought in.

But this is not the only thing we have done, Borisovskiy continues. It was decided that this system, too, should be duplicated. Simultaneously with the transfer of water from the Desna the drilling of 58 artesian wells was started in different parts of the city: These range in depth from 160 to 330 meters. Of them, 52 are already in operation. The drilling operatives covered up to 400 meters in 24 hours, and that through the rocky earth of Keiv!

Bore-holes have also been drilled at all of the city's bakeries and dairies. Only artesian water is now going to be used at them.

The builders also have a difficult task in the area of the Chernobyl atomic power station itself. Underground waters have to be "intercepted" on the south side of the station and have to be prevented from getting into the station's water reservoir and into the Pripyat itself.

The idea is an extremely simple one -- that of intercept-drainage. For this wells are drilled: There will be 73 of them, each with a depth of up to 40 meters. Lower than that there is a layer of clay that does not allow water to pass through. The underground water will be gathered through these wells and put into the Pripyat through a collector-main. This way the underground streams and rivulets will change their courses before they reach the station and will be unable to carry radioactive components into the Pripyat. The builders have started implementing the project.

CPSU'S ZAYKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO IRKUTSK CITY

PM031053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Motherland's Award Is a Stimulus to New Achievements"]

[Text] Irkutsk, 28 Jun -- Young, dynamic, and full of strength and the creative desire to implement the 27th party congress decisions, this city on the Angar is entering upon its fourth century. The news that it has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution has aroused tremendous labor enthusiasm in this major industrial, scientific, and cultural center of East Siberia.

This award has been conferred on the city for the Irkutsk working people's great services in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist aggressors during the Great Patriotic War years, and the successes achieved in economic and cultural building and in connection with the 300th anniversary of its founding.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations and labor collectives was held today to mark the presentation of the motherland's award.

The meeting was addressed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium he cordially congratulated the people of Irkutsk on the high award and wished the working people of the city and the oblast new creative successes in work, good health, happiness, and prosperity.

Irkutsk, L.N. Zaykov said, is rightly numbered among those cities whose development graphically reflects the greatness and glory of our motherland. Modern Irkutsk is a working city, a major industrial, scientific, and cultural center.

Your achievements are incontestable, L.N. Zaykov said. Their merits have been recognized with a high state award. But it is the custom with us that an award not only crowns the good deeds of past years but, at the same time, is a stimulus to new achievements and a call to storm new heights.

Our country is now at an abrupt turning point. The times themselves demand acceleration is all spheres -- political, economic, ideological, spiritual. This applies to the party, public organizations, state organs, and labor collectives.

Today the pace of acceleration decides everything -- the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might, the enhancement of the people's well-being, the strengthening of the socialist community states' positions in the international arena.

The starting point for this acceleration was the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, when the party adopted a decisive policy of updating and reorganizing all aspects of our life. The great and complex tasks formulated in the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions demand the full exertion of effort and initiative by collectives, every Communist, and every Soviet person.

Important questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy connected with implementing the general line elaborated by the congress were discussed in an atmosphere of profound, party-minded principle, high exactingness, and unity and the immediate tasks which we have to resolve were defined at the CPSU Central Committee plenum held 16 June.

M.S. Gorbachev's report made an in-depth analysis of the first results and lessons of the postcongress reorganization. It clearly showed the forms and methods of our work at a decisive stage of implementing the party's economic strategy with a view to accelerating the reconstruction of the national economy, without repeating past mistakes, and flexibly and skillfully running the economy, managing thriftily, and ensuring the further dynamism of the entire socialist system.

The speaker emphasized that the most important economic indicators and the pace and proportions of the plan of the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole correspond to the 27th party congress guidelines. The principal feature of the plan is that high end results are to be obtained with substantially reduced increases in material and labor resources.

Special attention is devoted to the preferential boosting of sectors ensuring technical progress throughout the national economy, and high rates are scheduled for their development from the very first years of the 5-year plan. A colossal amount of capital investment -- almost R1 trillion -- is to be assimilated during the 5-year period.

A broad package of measures is envisaged to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress, to mechanize and automate production, to go over to new technologies, and to sharply reduce manual labor on this basis. The accelerated development of the economy will make it possible to implement major social programs. Additional possibilities have been found for increasing construction of housing, children's preschool establishments, and health care and consumer service projects.

Machine building is a decisive factor in actively influencing the intensification of the economy. It is right here that scientific ideas are implemented and that the means of production and the tools of labor are created.

A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee in May to discuss additional measures to sharply enhance the technical standard, quality, and reliability of the machinery and equipment being produced. The resolution recently approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo envisages preferential development of the machine-building complex compared with the targets set earlier.

The task has been set, above all, of sharply increasing the scientific and technical groundwork, primarily in the basic sectors, and introducing everywhere system analysis and the forecasting of world achievements. Eliminating shortcomings as quickly as possible means getting away more quickly from mediocrity and imitation, which are sometimes failings of our developers of new equipment.

Another task -- that of quickly overcoming laggardness in the sphere of the use of electronics and sharply increasing the production of equipment incorporating microprocessors -- will be resolved very vigorously in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Measures have been taken to intensively update the means of production. The structure of the machine tool pool has been revised. There will be a sharp increase in the production of progressive types of metalworking equipment -- machine tools with digital program control, processing centers, and robotized complexes.

It has been decided not only to make more active use of the defense sectors of industry to produce civilian output and consumer goods but also to involve them in the retooling of light industry, the food industry, public catering, and trade.

Instructions have been given to related sectors of industry to provide machine builders with progressive types of materials and subassemblies. The implementation of the planned measures will make it possible to increase the proportion of output on the product list which meets world standards to 80-95 percent overall and to practically 100 percent for newly developed output.

L.N. Zaykov went on to dwell in detail on questions of the rational utilization of raw materials and semimanufactures and on ways to strengthen the fuel and energy complex and to realize the strenuous targets for sectors of the national economy's production infrastructure.

One of the chief tasks that has to be resolved very quickly is that of fully providing the population with high-quality foodstuffs. The party's contemporary agrarian policy is aimed at this. The maximum orientation must be toward achieving high end results on the basis of making efficient use of land and strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture in every possible way. The creation of agro-industrial associations is making it possible to eliminate many departmental barriers and give the land a single master.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, L.N. Zaykov went on to say, emphasized with new force that the chief thing now is not to lose a single day on getting going but to consolidate everywhere and further boost the evident trends toward increasing the pace of national economic development.

This is a realistic task, but it will require great effort. Considering the fact that we are right at the start of the reorganization, the shift toward new methods of leadership and management is taking place with painful difficulty.

It is necessary to literally fight and struggle persistently and consistently for the acceleration of economic growth, for production efficiency, and for high output quality. And in this Siberians must set an example of enterprising, persistent work. It must really be carried out on a Siberian scale, particularly as Irkutsk Oblast is a region of very rich potential.

The oblast party organization has accumulated experience of resolving the targeted tasks of opening up the region's natural riches and developing and distributing its production forces. At the same time, it was pointed out that certain important proportions in the development of the oblast's economy have been seriously upset.

This was a consequence of an inadequately balanced distribution of capital investments and one-sided development of individual sectors to the detriment of others. Effective measures were not taken to accelerate modernization and to retool obsolete production facilities.

People are now in a good, businesslike mood. They understand the need for reorganization and are filled with a desire to be actively involved in this process. But the desire alone is not enough. What is needed is action, and there is still not enough of it, L.N. Zaykov said. He emphasized the need to strengthen contract discipline, make better use of production capacities, and accelerate the pace of comprehensive mechanization.

One gets the impression, the speaker continued, that certain comrades, while campaigning verbally for work in the new style, are continuing in practice to adhere to plainly obsolete methods, have gotten used to shortcomings, and do not seek ways to overcome them.

Today the front line of the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress passes through science. However, the reorganization is being carried out in the oblast's scientific collectives at by no means the pace that is required now. This applies above all to academy science. The Irkutsk Scientific Center lags behind other Siberian centers with regard to developing the experimental production and design base. And it is evidently no coincidence that the contribution of Irkutsk scientists to state and sector programs is very insignificant.

More efficient use must also be made of the potential of VUZ science. The activity of sector institutes, which stand closest of all to production, deserves serious criticism.

It is planned to secure more than half the entire increase in industrial production in the oblast in the 12th 5-Year Plan through modernization and retooling. Is it not possible to follow the example of the people of Leningrad and increase this proportion? There must be one principle here: fewer new walls and more new equipment within old walls.

Speaking about the need for rational, thrifty use of natural resources, L.N. Zaykov emphasized in particular that it is important to strive for the comprehensive processing of timber. You evidently believe, as people in certain other regions do, he said, that since there are large timber reserves, it is possible to disregard what is left in the felling area and it goes to waste. A considerable amount is left each year -- almost 15 percent of the timber felled. And this at a time when your own scientists and specialists in Irkutsk have developed good models of equipment for collecting and processing timber waste. The party obkom has taken the right path by drawing up the "Timber" comprehensive targeted program for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The party Central Committee constantly devotes great attention to developing the country's eastern regions. This is because the country's chief raw materials base is now here, in the east. And the fulfillment of the entire socioeconomic program largely depends on the pace at which this base is opened up, L.N. Zaykov said.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further comprehensive development of Irkutsk Oblast's production forces in 1986-1990 and for the period through 1995 was adopted recently, he pointed out. A number of other party and government resolutions have also been adopted, providing for an improvement in Irkutsk's municipal services and the retooling of projects in the oblast's fuel and energy complex, nonferrous metallurgy, and the timber, wood processing, chemical, and petrochemical industries. The chief thing now is to ensure in the best possible way the fulfillment without fail of what is planned.

Taking into account the tasks advanced by the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, the chief substance of the Irkutsk Oblast party organization's work must be intensive struggle to overcome unfavorable trends in the development of the economy and significantly increase the pace of production on the basis of all possible acceleration of scientific and technical progress and intensive utilization of the potential that has been created.

Under modern conditions it is intolerable, it is inadmissible for all problems to be solved from the center -- not that this would be possible in practice. The reorganization presupposes all possible development of the initiative and independence of party organizations and cadres locally.

The party Central Committee, the speaker said, will actively support everything healthy, everything that correspondends to the congress decisions and that really means progress. But we will also struggle firmly against everything that hinders this process.

Chief attention must now be devoted to elaborating measures to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets, rational utilization of labor and material resources, and, in the final analysis, an increase in Irkutsk Oblast's contribution to accelerating the country's economic and social development.

The months since the congress have convincingly confirmed once again the tremendous significance of activating the human factor. The living creativity of the masses is today the decisive force of our acceleration. In this connection L.N. Zaykov spoke of the need to strengthen order and organization in all spheres and to solve social questions, primarily the acute housing problem.

And of course, the speaker continued, I cannot overlook here the problem of preserving the pearl of Siberia, the property of our entire motherland -- Lake Baykal. The CPSU Central Committee has formed a commission to prepare proposals on this problem as quickly as possible. It is made up of eminent scientists, responsible party and soviet workers, and public figures.

Here we must permit neither haste nor delay. Decisions must be profoundly weighed and take into account not just emotions but the interests of the whole people. Everything must be done to safeguard the glorious sea, sacred Baykal, for our descendants.

The party, L.N. Zaykov said in conclusion, has defined precise and clear ways to eliminate existing difficulties. It is now up to you. Work is needed. Vigorous actions and real deeds are needed.

The better the results of our labor, the stronger our motherland and its economic and defense might will be. We will continue to do everything necessary to preserve and strengthen peace, to curb the arms race, and to keep nuclear weapons out of space.

Our new package of foreign policy initiatives is aimed at this, and it is convincingly shown by the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference held recently in Budapest.

We are approaching a famous date: the 70th anniversary of Great October. There is no doubt that the working people of Irkutsk, with its new award, will greet the festival with new successes worthy of the difficult and fine times in which we live.

Then L.N. Zaykov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and fixed the award to the city banner to prolonged applause from those present.

M. Parkhomenko, milling machine operator at Irkutsk Aviation Plant, expressed the feelings and thoughts of his fellow countrymen:

"The lessons of the 27th congress and the materials of the party Central Committee June (1986) Plenum teach us not to rest on our laurels, even when receiving awards; not to rest content with what has been achieved, but to stride forward and strive for more. Modernization and retooling work is under way in our plant. The atmosphere, people's mood, and their attitude to work are changing for the better. For example, one-fifth of the pieceworkers have already gone over to operating several machine tools at once.

"But this, we know, is just the start of great changes for which we must struggle persistently. And not only in production. The Soviet worker-patriot cares about everything. My comrades, for example, have decided to spend 40 hours of their free time this year working to provide the city with public services and amenities and to construct sociocultural and consumer projects.

"This is what worker initiative is capable of!"

On behalf of the people of Irkutsk, L. Surikova, plasterer for the "Irkutskzhilstroy" Trust; I. Bashirin, director of the "Oyekskiy" Training Farm; Ye. Shcherbakova, student of Irkutsk Polytechnic Institute; Academician N. Logachev, chairman of the presidium of the East Siberian Branch of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V. Sitnikov, first secretary of Irkutsk CPSU Obkom, and others who spoke next declared their determination to respond to the motherland's award by augmenting their efforts in the struggle to realize the course of the 27th CPSU Congress and fulfill without fail the strenuous plans and socialist pledges of the 5-year plan.

The participants in the meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Activities Reported

PM080836 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay In Irkutsk Oblast"]

[Text] The rate of reorganization of work in light of the 27th party congress decisions and demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) and June (1986) plenums' the role of party organizations in directing this process, and participation of labor collectives in it -- these and other topical questions were focused on during a 27-30 June visit to Irkutsk and Irkutsk Oblast by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The party Central Committee is constantly devoting great attention to the development of the country's eastern regions. The oblast, which possesses great potential, is faced with important tasks. But the 11th 5-Year Plan saw a decline in pace in the extraction and processing industries and in construction and the solution of social problems was unsatisfactory.

During L.N. Zaykov's conversation at the "Angarsknefteorgsintez" production association there was a discussion of ways to resolutely overcome the unfavorable trends, primarily by accelerating scientific and technical retooling. There was a discussion of ways to make more rational use of one of East Siberia's main natural resources -- forests. It was noted that the implementation of the comprehensive "Forest" program, elaborated by the oblast party organization, is geared to the fuller processing of raw material.

L.N. Zaykov set the oblast Communists the task of exercising party control over the main scientific and technical problems. Only then will it be possible to accelerate technological development and improve product quality. These questions were examined during meetings at the Irkutsk aircraft plant named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the Bratsk heating equipment plant, and the Bratsk GES named for the 50th anniversary of Great October and with the leaders of Bratsk enterprises. Special attention was paid to intensifying the human work factor, above all better organization of socialist competition.

There was a discussion at a number of Irkutsk academic institutes, including the Limnological Institute, about increasing Siberian science's contribution. Baykal belongs to our motherland as a whole. While intensifying concern for its purity, it is necessary to elaborate a concrete program for the use of the area's resources. It is the scientists' paramount task to elaborate clear recommendations. M.I. Busygin, minister of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry, reported on the steps being taken by the sector to protect the waters of the "glorious sea." A.A. Babenko, minister for construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions, talked about the program for increasing the capacities of and developing the construction base in the oblast.

There was a conversation at Irkutsk CPSU Obkom with the oblast's party economic aktiv. Tasks were set for accelerating the reorganization of all work and sharply increasing the party apparatus' exactingness as regards all economic activity. It is necessary to make targets tougher and to revise deadlines for the fulfillment of very important 5-year plan targets and socialist pledges, making them tighter.

In this connection special significance attaches to strengthening discipline, establishing order everywhere, and combatting negligence, sloppiness, and drunkenness. L.N. Zaykov was told about these efforts in labor collectives and during his meetings with the inhabitants of Irkutsk, Bratsk, and Angarsk. There was a discussion of ways of solving many vital social questions, above all increasing the volume and improving the quality of housing construction. After visits to stores and trade centers there was an examination of the possibilities of providing the market with more goods and products by using local resources.

Flowers were laid at the V.I. Lenin monument and the memorial in honor of the Siberian troops who fell in the struggle against the enemy during the Great Patriotic War.

L.N. Zaykov was accompanied by Irkutsk CPSU Obkom First Secretary V.I. Sitnikov and other oblast leaders.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE EDUCATION CONFERENCE REPORTED

PM051317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 30 June at the CPSU Central Committee there was a conference of secretaries of union republic central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, deputy chairmen of union republic councils of ministers, leaders of educational and vocational and technical training bodies, a number of ministries and departments, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, and teachers and academics.

G.A. Aliyev and Ye. K. Ligachev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; M.V. Zimyanin and G.P. Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers took part in the conference's work.

The conference discussed questions concerning the implementation of the general education and vocational school reform and fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions in the public education sphere.

The conference's opening speech was delivered by Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He stressed that the whole idea of transforming secondary and higher education was geared to achieving the party's program goal -- the planned and comprehensive improvement of socialism and Soviet society's continued progress toward communism. Schools are a most important factor in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

Experience of the practical implementation of the school reform has been accumulated in many parts of the country. The results of organizing productive labor for students have been most significant. At the same time, as M.S. Gorbachev noted at the 27th party congress, we cannot yet be satisfied by the pace and depth of the implementation of the measures envisaged by the reform. Conclusions should be drawn from this by everyone: public education organs, party committees, soviets, the Komsomol, trade unions, sector ministries and departments, and base enterprises.

A study of the situation at local level shows that the reason for the slack pace of the reform's implementation is the slow restructuring of the style and methods of the activity of workers in education and vocational and technical training at all levels: from teacher and master of production training to minister. Inertia and bureaucracy are apparent in the work of central and republic education ministries and state committees for vocational and technical education and their local organs, and little concrete assistance is being given to teacher training collectives. Many schools and vocational and technical colleges are still in the habit of waiting for instructions from above on any pretext and do not show initiative or persistence in implementing the reform's provisions.

The fundamental renewal of all aspects of the training and education process demands truly creative energy and the appropriate scale. Society has a vital interest in ensuring that its future citizens have thorough and lasting knowledge and are real Soviet patriots. The ideological and moral thrust of students' intellectual, labor, and social activity must be intensified. The molding of their Marxist-Leninist world outlook and class approach to the assessment of current events must form the pivot of all training and education work.

The further strengthening of democracy is a most important characteristic of the present stage of Soviet society's development. This process, which embraces all aspects of our life, cannot bypass education. The rights of teacher training collectives of teacher training councils must be really expanded, their influence on all aspects of school life must be constantly increased, and the initiative of parents must be developed. Conditions must be created to ensure that students themselves become effective participants in the school restructuring and can actively show their worth.

Ye. K. Ligachev highlighted in particular the question of molding the student's creative potential. Creativity in schools is a special, individual, and, at the same time, social sphere. True creativity is impossible without reliance on the best traditions of Soviet education, scientific achievements, and the full richness of life. Without creative questing education is dead. It must be a cause for concern that public education organs and party committees are not paying great attention to this aspect. Press, television, and radio coverage of masters of educational work must be expanded and deepened. As the June Central Committee Plenum stressed, care must be taken to ensure that inquisitive and creative people are not obstructed or frustrated. It is necessary to accelerate the restructing of teacher training, enhance the standing of teacher training VUZ's, strengthen their material base, and improve the selection of the most capable young people.

Despite the increased attention paid to schools, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, and a number of other sector ministries and departments, enterprises, and organizations still have a formalistic attitude to the fulfillment of the tasks given to them. They have not been giving effective help in strengthening the material base of schools, vocational and technical colleges, and preschool and adult education institutions and in providing work places for students; productive labor. Plans for the construction of educational and vocational and technical school facilities are regularly not fulfilled in Armenia, Latvia, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan, Perm and Astrakahn Oblasts, and some other oblasts, krays, and republics. This must be resolutely put right, Lenin's instruction to the party that "education is a matter for all the people and all the party" must be embodied in practical deeds everywhere.

Party committees, particularly party raykoms, Ye. K. Ligachev stressed, must carry out daily monitoring of the key elements of the reform and focus attention on strengthening teacher training cadres and leading cadres of public education and on increasing the militancy of educational institutions' primary party organizations. Greater initiative must be shown by local soviets, which are responsible for developing the educational institution network, providing universal secondary education, and improving students' labor training.

S.G. Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education, and A.P. Dumachev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, delivered reports at the conference.

K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; Yu. N. Khristoradnov, first secretary of the Gorkiy CPSU Obkom; V.A. Ivashko, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; USSR People's Teacher Ye. A. Arshlutova, teacher at Kuybyshev's No 25 school; I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; N.R. Lozhchenko, general director of the "Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod imeni V.I. Lenina" production association; Z.K. Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; G.I. Isayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Z.G. Barasheva, chief of the Tomsk Oblast Education Department; A.T. Korotkevich, rector of the Minsk Teacher Training Institute, and N.P. Silkova, secretary of Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom; took part in the discussion.

The reports and speeches analyzed specific experience of the reform's implementation. At the same time, dissatisfaction was expressed at what has been done and at the existing shortcomings in the organization of this work. The conference participants focused their attention on the examination of practical measures and ways of continuing the implementation of the school reform.

It was noted that the main aim -- significant improvements in the organization and content of the educational and training activity of schools and vocational and technical colleges and in the level of students' knowledge -- has not yet been achieved. The conference participants said that in many teaching collectives complacency, indifference, and reluctance to accept innovation have still not been eradicated.

The speakers drew attention to the difficulties in organizing students' compulsory productive labor. The role of base enterprises in this work should be activated and existing potential should be used more fully. The experience of the "Chelyabinsk traktornyy zavod imeni V.I. Lenin" production association, the Dnepr machine building plant named for V.I. Lenin, and the Nizhnetagil metallurgical combine is worthy of attention.

The question of raising the standard of vocational training of vocational and technical college graduates and bringing it into line with the requirements of scientific and technical progress was raised as a matter of urgency. The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training, in conjunction with ministries and departments, should complete a review of the content of production training and educational programs for all trades, improve students' work training, and provide workers with training in all the new areas of technical and technological development. Work on students' vocational guidance and school-leavers' job placement also needs a thorough overhaul.

Much attention was paid to organizing the transition to school for 6-year olds. It was noted with concern that there have been a number of cases of haste when classes have been opened for 6-year olds without observing the necessary teaching and medical requirements and without creating the appropriate conditions. This cannot be tolerated.

The conference spoke about the need to consolidate public education's material and technical base as a most important component of the entire sociocultural sphere. It was noted that a considerable backlog has developed in this work in recent years. This is having an adverse effect on the development of the network of preschool institutions and extended-day groups and the organization of the entire education and training process.

In view of the fact that appropriations for the capital construction of educational facilities have been considerably increased in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, sector ministries and departments, and local soviet and economic organs must fundamentally improve the leadership of this work and increase responsibility for making use of the allocated resources and fulfilling the plans for the commissioning of kindergartens, schools, vocational and technical colleges, adult education institutions, teacher training establishments, and in-service teacher training institutes. Union republic councils of ministers must involve kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and industrial enterprises more actively in their construction and make greater use of student construction detachments and student labor associations of schools and vocational and technical colleges. It is necessary to step up the work of enterprises of the Ministry of the Electronics Industry and the Ministry of the Radio Industry, which are fulfilling targets in developing and organizing the batch production of sets of computers for educational institutions.

It was in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum demands that the conference participants discussed other urgent educational problems: increasing the concern for teachers, creating the conditions for improving the teaching of the Russian language in national schools, improving the content of the work of preschool and adult education institutions, and providing technical equipment for schools and vocational and technical colleges.

Speakers stressed that the mass media should thoroughly and clearly show the scale and depth of the changes occurring during the school reform in the character, organization, and content of training and education and assert the advanced experience of teaching collectives, base enterprises, cities, and regions. They should help to strengthen schools and enhance the Soviet teacher's standing in the spirit of the reform's ideas.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary M. V. Zimyanin analyzed the provisions of the documents of the 27th party congress in which the ideas of the school reform underwent further development. He dwelt in detail on progress in carrying out the reform's main demands and shortcomings in the process. In his speech he noted that the basic reason for delay in implementing the reform has to do with work organization. The work is being carried out with insufficient purposefulness, determination, or specificity. Party committees and public education bodies have been unable to create the appropriate atmosphere of high responsibility on the part of every organization and worker and every teaching collective and teacher for ensuring prompt and absolute fulfillment of the guidelines and ideas of the reform.

Ministries of education, state committees for vocational and technical education, and their pedagogical sciences establishments have not yet created an effective system for improving the content of education. Programs and text books are being developed intolerably slowly, with long delays and sometimes without the requisite improvement in their quality.

Ministries of education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences must thoroughly reorganize themselves and create a more refined system for bringing the content of education into line with the demand of life and must place more reliance on good experimental work and the opinion and experinece of teachers and the pedagogical sciences community.

Special attention deserves to be given to questions of improving the methods of equipping students with sound, in-depth knowledge, developing their intellectual interests, inclucating in them a communist world outlook, and instilling a spirit of selfless devotion to the socialist motherland. All the best things that have been built up and tested by experience must be creatively utilized, and the educational process must be enriched with more effective and progressive educational methods. Decisive improvements in generalizing and disseminating the best pedagogues' experience must be made, the scientific standards of this work raised, and the potential of the press and radio and television more fully exploited.

M.V. Zimyanin drew attention to the need to radically improve the work of educational and vocational and technical training bodies and party committees in training teaching cadres and enhancing their progessional standards.

Negative phenomena among young people, particularly breaches of the law and crimes committed by minors, are bound to cause alarm. The USSR Ministry of Education, public education bodies, party committees, and the Komsomol must pay the most serious attention to organizing students' extracurricular activity and enhancing educational work among adolescents at a neighborhood level.

It is extremely important that greater use be made of the enormous educative potential of the family in educating the next generation. Measures to organize constant teaching assistance for parents and to enhance their responsibility for educating and training their children must implemented.

In conclusion M. V. Zimyanin dwelt on the tasks of the August teachers conference and teachers' role in carrying out the 27th party congress decisions.

FURTHER SPEECHES TO SUPREME SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

Address by Azerbaijan Premier

PM031028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated report" on speech by Deputy G. N. Seidov of Kubatlinskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR, (chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers), delivered at the 18 June afternoon sitting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The draft state plan for the country's economic and social development for 1986-1990, which is being discussed today and whose main provisions were set out in the report by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, corresponds to the 27th CPSU Congress guidelines and the party's general course. It is aimed at resolving major economic and social tasks, steadily raising the people's material and cultural living standards, and strengthening the country's defense capability. In full accord with Lenin's nationalities policy the plan provides for the dynamic growth of the production forces of all union republics, including Azerbaijan.

Comrade Deputies! Our plans, formulated in full accordance with the Basic Guidelines, place the emphasis on increasing and making more effective use of the republic's production potential and developing the social infrastructure. As a result of the measures adopted in the republic plans have begun to be steadily fulfilled and oil extraction volumes are increasing. Wider use is being made of secondary and tertiary methods, and promising offshore oilfields have been opened up and are being exploited. A deepwater fixed platform plant has been commissioned and measures are bieng taken to assimilate its capacities as soon as possible. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase oil extraction by more than 8 percent, for which it will be necessary to exploit oilfields at a sea depth of 200 meters or more. However, it will not be easy to reach those levels with the present state of the production base. The sector must be provided with modern equipment and special machinery for work at sea. We would ask the USSR Council of Ministers to provide a solution to these questions.

We bear a responsibility, and a considerable one at that, for supplying the country's oil workers with high quality pipes and equipment. The most serious conclusions have been drawn from the sharp and just criticism leveled at the Azerbaijan piperolling plant and petroleum machine building enterprises. At present under the leadership of the republic's party organization much work is being done at labor collectives to speedily rectify the situation. Firm measures have been taken to prevent the production of poor quality output, technological and production discipline has been strengthened, and the fulfillment of delivery commitments has begun to improve. Questions of ensuring the stable work of enterprises have been examined in conjunction with the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building.

However, the measures that are being taken leave unresolved a considerable proportion of the fundamental problems connected with the improvement of technology, the renewal of equipment, and the creation of experimental-test and instrument production units. To achieve a drastic improvement in the quality of current output it is necessary to radically change the existing manufacturing processes and provide production with modern equipment and efficient monitoring facilities. For example, to produce pipes capable of working under the most difficult conditions you need high-grade steel. Thus, there is now an acute need to build an electric steel smelting complex before this 5-year plan ends. We have raised this question more than once. I should like once more to ask the leadership of the ministries of ferrous metallurgy and chemical and petroleum machine building, as well as the USSR Gosplan, to examine the questions that have been raised and not postpone their solution to the end of the 5-year plan.

Here is another very important problem for us. A situation has now taken shape whereby approximately 20 percent of total industrial output goes into grape processing and viniculture. More than 220,000 people work there. We are taking practical measures to reorient the sector. Some of the vineyards are being replanted with dessert grapes, and work is underway to reorganize wineries to produce alcohol-free output. By the end of the current 5-year plan it is planned that more than 80 percent of grapes will be used in fresh form and for the production of food products. The supply of dessert grapes to the all-union stock will triple.

However, to implement what has been planned it is necessary to resolve a number of complex questions right now. I am talking about the supply of planting material, storage facilities, the means to re-equip enterprises, transport facilities, and packaging. The considerable amount of wine products left over at wineries in recent years has meant that an alarming situation is mow taking shape with the storage of the new crop, which is expected to be large this year. We would ask the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee and the USSR Gosplan to comply with the USSR Council of Ministers' instruction to accelerate the elaboration and adoption of a corresponding resolution, which would comprehensively determine the sector's development.

Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The State Plan for the Economic and Social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 fully accords with the Soviet people's vital interests. The Supreme Soviet deputies from Azerbaijan support the proposal to ratify it.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government that Azerbaijan's working people will do their utmost to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and make a worthy contribution to strengthening our socialist motherland's might! (Applause).

Odintsov Speaks

PM030918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 3

["Abbreviated report" on speech by Deputy V. Ye. Odintsov of Pravoberezhnyy Electoral Okrug, North Osetian ASSR, (first secretary of North Osetian Obkom), delivered at the 19 June sitting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The working people of the North Osetian ASSR have entered the 12th 5-year Plan with a realization of their responsibility for the implementation of the tasks posed by the 27th party congress. The first steps have been taken to restructure the work of party, soviet, and economic organs. Restructuring has also touched upon the questions of shaping the republic's new 5-year plan. The center of all this work has shifted to labor collectives. Extensive and committed discussion of the plans in shops and teams and their detailed development with the relevant union and republic ministries will make it possible for us to increase industrial output growth rates by 26 percent instead of the 24 percent initially planned. This will mainly be done by boosting labor productivity. Machine building output will grow by 59 percent over the 5-year period.

The first 5 months of work in the new 5-year plan are showing that the targets that have been set are totally realistic. In this period the volume of industrial and agricultural production and labor productivity have exceeded the annual plan target. The main thing for us today is to fundamentally improve the utilization of the major production, scientific, and technical potential that has been created in the republic's industry, to boost returns on fixed capital, and to improve the quality characteristics of output. We must, however, recognize self-critically that in the last 5-year period and in the current year the republic could have done more and could have more rapidly brought reserves of economic growth into play. Objective reasons for this may be found, but the main thing in our view is that the restructuring of work is still proceeding too slowly and obsolete methods of leading and running the economy are being only timidly overcome.

Recently we have encountered a number of complex problems. Judge for yourselves. A very old nonferrous metallurgy enterprise -- the "Elektrotsink" Plant in Ordzhonikidze -- is constantly in chaos [likhoradit] owing to the absence of a reliable raw material base. For many years the USSR Ministry of Geology and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy have not taken the necessary measures to prospect for and open up deposits at the existing mines of the Sadon Lead and Zinc Combine and the mining regions adjoining it. This is having a negative effect both on the development of the combine itself and on the "Elektrotsink" Plant, which mainly works on imported concentrates and raw materials. At the same time there are real possibilities in the republic for developing the mining base. This has been confirmed by the USSR Ministry of Geology Council of Experts. But years go by and both ministries are still only intending to initiate geological prospecting and capital mining work in promising areas. No firm opinion from the USSR Gosplan is felt in the resolution of this question. Major reserves of economically workable polymetallic ores were once discovered in the Filizchayskiy group of deposits. They were approved by the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Stockpiling Useful Minerals. More than 15 years have passed, but the above ministries are in no hurry to complete their research and development of methods for processing the ores from these deposits.

We are facing the questions of energy-saving no less acutely than the entire North Caucasus region. There is a way out -- the active utilization of the republic's existing water power resources. In 1969 a decision was made to plan and build the Zaramag GES stair-step reservoir system on the Ardon River. Construction of the first two stations began in 1979, but in the past 7 years only R37 million out of the R169 million allocated has been used, yet in accordance with party and government directives the first stair-step sequence was to have been commissioned in 1985. Of course, we are not ducking responsibility ourselves. But we do not understand the attitude taken to this construction project by the Ministry of Power and Electrification. The questions of creating a construction base and providing the site with modern equipment and road transport and the construction workers with housing have essentially not been resolved at Zaramag.

I would also like to state the following. Capital investment in the development of the social sphere in our republic will grow by 58 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan. In order to cope with these tasks we need powerful construction organizations and a sound industrial base. Unfortunately, we do not have all this at our disposal. In the next 2-3 years we will have to double production capacities and complete the work we have begun on retooling and modernizing the Ordzhonikidze Housing Construction Combine of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction. We are supported in this by the shared [dolevoy] participation of interested ministries: the ministries of nonferrous metallurgy, the electronics industry, the machine tool and tool building industry, and railways. We hope that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction will resolve this question positively.

Comrade Deputies! We have a businesslike mood and working atmosphere in our republic -- as is the case everywhere in the country. Working people are profoundly aware that specific practical deeds and high end results are needed above all. That is why today everything is being geared to fulfilling the plans for 1986 and for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The CPSU Central Committee Appeal to Soviet Working People on launching socialist competition is providing a major impetus. Many of the republic's labor collectives and production front-rankers and innovators are joining in it. This is a reliable guarantee that North Osetia's working people, closely rallied around the Communist Party, will make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the plan for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

(Applause).

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKHSTAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD042307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] At sessions of the Uzbek, Kazakh, and Kirghiz Supreme Soviets held today, state plans for the economic and social development of the republics and in the 12th 5-year plan, and tasks of administrative and economic bodies resulting from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were considered.

Tashkent -- In the 5-year plan the output of industrial goods is to be increased by 28 percent and production of agricultural goods by 16 percent. The whole increase will be achieved by intensification. On the first day of the session the deputies discussed ways of overcoming negative trends in the development of production and ways of resolving social problems. The necessity of speeding up the construction of housing and amenities and developing services was recognized.

Alma Ata -- The economy of Kazakhstan with its many sectors must be raised to a significantly new level in the 12th 5-year plan. Along with a significant increase in its contribution to implementing the food program, it is planned to raise the volume of industrial production by more than one-quarter. The fuel energy complex will undergo accelerated development and the range and quality of goods will be substantially raised. Speakers stressed that it is necessary to consolidate what has been achieved after making the search for reserves a vital concern for all collectives and each worker, and to transfer the economy onto the rails of intensification more purposefully and quickly. Taking part in the session was Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

Frunze -- High rates of social development for the Kirghiz SSR are planned for the 12th 5-year plan. Naitonal income will increase by 22 percent and productivity of social labor by 12 percent. Speakers at the session pointed out the intensive, large-scale plans to develop the republic's economy and made serious complaints to a number of ministry heads who have not fully registered the available reserves. Measures to further develop the energy potential of Kirghizia were outlined. The agroustrial complex will work under the new economic systems.

UZBEK PRESIDIUM SEEKS 'CULT' LEGISLATION IMPLEMENTATION

LD070959 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR at its scheduled session examined the agenda of the third session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR of the 11th Convocation and also heard reports from the planning and budget commissions of the republic's Supreme Soviet on completing the work of the planning, budgetary and other standing commissions on preliminary examination of the state plan for social and economic development of the Uzbek SSR for 1986-1990.

The session of the Presidium examined the work of soviets of people's deputies on monitoring the observance of legislation on religious cults. It was noted that, in accordance with the constitution of the USSR and of the Uzbek SSR, the provisions of freedom of conscience are being fulfilled in the republic. Many religious associations are freely carrying out their functions within the law.

At the same time, the Presidium stressed that the soviets are still not carrying out sufficiently effective monitoring of observance of the legislation on religious cults. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR instructed the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Karakalpak ASSR, oblast executive committees, rayon and city executive committees to work out and implement specific measures to step up monitoring of the observance of legislation on religious cults, eliminate the existing shortcomings, combining this work with the ideological, political, labor, moral and atheistic upbringing of the population in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Corresponding instructions were given to a number of republican ministries and departments.

Other matters of the republic's state life, on which the appropriate decisions were adopted, were also examined.

BRIEFS

OLD BELIEVER BISHOP -- Moscow July 7 TASS -- The assembly of clergymen of the Old-Believer Archbishopric of the Belye Krinitsy Hierarchy held here last week elected the new head of this religious association. Bishop Alimpii was elected archbishop of Moscow and All-Russia. Archbishop Nikodim died recently. Archbishop Alimpii who became head of the Old-Believer Church on the Assembly's decision is 57 years of age. He was ordained some 40 years ago. The Old-Believer Archbishopric has the ecclesiastic centre in Moscow. Its main temple is at the Rogozhskiy Cemetery. The archbishopric units some 150 communities in various areas of the USSR and several communities in other countries. It issues the annual church calendar, other religious literature. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 7 Jul 86 LD]

AZERBAIJAN LIGHT INDUSTRY DAY -- A jubilant meeting was convened in the Muslim Magamayev State Philharmonic Orchestra Hall on 6 June dedicated to the light industry workers day in the Soviet Union. Speakers discussed the ways and means of putting reserve resources to better use and upgrading work output. Minister of Light Industry Sokhrab Ibragimov addressed the convocation. Comrades Svetland Kasumova, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Georgiy Shcheglov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, and Yashar Karakhanov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department, participated in the meeting. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 7 Jun 86 GF]

CSA REPORT CITED ON PROGRESS OF HARVEST

LD040307 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 3 July, in the "News of the Agro-Industrial Complex" program presented by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy, details reports on the progress of the harvest throughout the country.

First is a reporter speaking from Odessa. He reports that all 25 rayons of the oblast have joined in the grain harvesting. The hot weather has sped up ripening of crops and by today grain crops and pulses are harvested on half of the total acreage under early grain crops.

Ruvinskiy adds that he has just received a Central Statistical Administration report, according to which "harvesting in the Ukraine, apart from the Odessa Oblast, has also been started up in the Transcarpathian, Donetsk, Kirovograd, and Zaporozye Oblasts. As far as the Russian Federation is concerned, harvesting of grain crops here have been also started in the south of Volgograd Oblast. As for the total, on the whole in the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country the grain crops have been threshed on over a million hectares."

Next is a Uralsk correspondent who says that harvesting there is in full swing, but adds that there has been a lot of rain. Nevertheless, almost 100,000 metric tons of fodder has already been procured over what was harvested by this time last year. As to the acreage, however, grasses have so far been harvested on its sixth part only. Much machinery is still idle.

MEDIA REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

2-4 July

LD060510 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 2-4 July. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

2 July

The harvesting of wheat on a mass scale has begun in Daghestan, where for the first time wheat on almost 20,000 hectares of irrigated land was grown by methods of intensive technology. (1800)

3 July

Belgorod Oblast will today begin harvesting peas for seed. Early crops cover more than 670,000 hectares in the oblast. (0204)

Azerbaijan's farmers have completed grain harvesting on one third of the winter crop area. The area harvested has yielded about 370,000 tons of grain. However, the rate of harvesting is lower than the same period last year. Unfavorable weather has played a role; winter crops have suffered particularly on unirrigated land, but where people have become accustomed to relying on their own strength and experience, the significance of the unfavorable factors was reduced to a minimum. The progress of the harvest has also been affected by a low level of readiness for reaping, and delays in equipment repairs. But even now, with 700 harvest and transport teams in action in the fields, the utilization of machinery in many places leaves something to be desired. Meanwhile, the experience of leading rayons and farms is no secret, and using it, the lag that has arisen can be eliminated, and losses of grain can be prevented. (1300)

Harvesting work is gathering pace in Ukraine. Farmers in the central zone have begun harvesting in the wake of farmers of southern oblasts. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on the first 1 million hectares. This summer's tasks for farmers are complicated: because of high temperatures, barley, peas, and wheat are ripening earlier than usual and almost at the same time and on many tracts of land bread grains are stunted, but machine operators are coping skillfully. (1800)

Harvesting has started in the central non-Chernozem Zone regions. Belgorod agricultural workers have begun cutting peas. In general they have to harvest the early culture from an area of more than 670,000 hectares. (1950)

Harvesting is gaining pace in the central zone of the Ukraine. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on the first million hectares. (1950)

4 July

Winter grain harvesting has begun in the Kuban. (0204)

The campaign for making hay from perennial grasses has ended in Ryazan Oblast. This work was carried out on an area of 225,000 hectares within a space of time that had been compressed to the utmost. Kolhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations have laid in 120,000 metric tons of hay for the winter for public sector animal-husbandry; this is one-fifth of what is required for the stall period. (1100)

Farms of the republic are completing the first cutting of grasses. They have already been cut on an area of more than 1.5 million hectares. At the same time, specialized teams are carrying out procurement of hay, silage, and haylage. In the southern areas of Belorussia, everything is ready for the harvesting of grain crops, which starts earlier than usual this year. (1330)

In Krasnodar Kray, the barley harvest has come to an end and the wheat harvest is starting. (2230)

In Kuban Oblast, grain harvest on an area of about a third of a million hectares has been finished. In the Don region, the first mowing of sown and natural grasses has come to an end. (2230)

5-7 July

LD080327 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 5-7 July. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 July

Omsk Oblast has mowed more than 250,000 hectares of natural and sown grasses. (0001)

Farms in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast of Tajikistan are today completing grain harvesting. Winter wheat and barley have been harvested from over 4,000 hectares, each of which yielded an average of 40 quintals of grain. (0204)

For the coming winter period the requirements of public-sector animal husbandry for coarse and succulent fodders are over 1 million fodder units. For that purpose 500,000 hectares of arable land have been set aside for fodder crops in the oblast. In accordance with the cropping system, kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 180,000 hectares of perennial grasses for the current year's harvest. These areas used to ensure a full hay yield. However, the overwintering of these grasses has turned out extremely unsatisfactorily and 120,000 hectares of these grasses died. The surviving perennial plants have been left mainly for seed plants and have been used for green fodder. In other words the oblast virtually does not have sown perennial grasses for the preocurement of fodders for the coming winter period. The oblast's farmers have already learned to grow big corn harvests. This year it has been sown to an area of 220,000 hectares, mainly with middle and early-ripening hybirds that make it possible for cobs of milky-waxy ripeness to be grown in our conditions. The yield of such corn reaches 300-400 and more quintals per hectare. However, we have nothing to harvest this corn with. There is virually no equipment. The combines tratitionally used for harvesting were KSS Dva I Shest combines. They ensured a more or less normal reaping of these harvests. Now these have been replaced by KSK 100 combines which have been adapted for the harvesting of grasses but in no way for corn harvesting. (0240)

The new grain crop has begun arriving at elevators in Stavropol Kray. (0400)

Poltava Oblast today begins mass harvesting of cereal crops. (0400)

Reportage from Maritime Kray on fodder procurement highlights problems with the supply of farm machinery. Only two or three rayons in the kray are coping with fodder harvesting tasks, while the majority have fallen behind. (0400)

The bread-grain harvest is continuing in the farms of Krasnodar Kray. Bread-grain has been harvested from the area of around one third million hectares in Kuban. (0600)

It has been reported to us today that the Moldavian farmers started the harvest of their main grain, winter wheat. (1000)

Farms in the Don area have completed the first cutting of sown and natural grasses. In Rostov Oblast, the haymaking is proceeding in a more organized manner than it has in the past, thanks to the switch to team contracting. About half of the necessary hay and two-thirds of the haylage have been assembled at the wintering areas. (1100)

6 July

Bread grain has begun arriving at procurement points in north Ossetiya. (0001)

The new harvests of barley and wheat have begun arriving at elevators in south Kirghizia. (0204)

This year 4.1 million metric tons of grain will come from the farms of Krasnodar Kray into the state reserves. (Moscow Television service in Russian 1430; from the "Vremya" newscast)

The bread-grain harvest in Kuban Oblast is approaching the first million metric tons. Grain is being delivered to receiving stations today by over 30,000 trucks. (1500)

7 July

The agricultural workers of Nikolayev Oblast have started the mass harvesting of early potato varieties. Industrial cultivation methods employed here make it possible to obtain two harvests per year. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 0730; from the "Novosti" newscast)

A fourth of the planned volume of hay has been procured in the farms of Omsk Oblast. Alongside examples of good management, there is sluggishness in a number of places. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 0730; from the "Novoti" newscast)

Elevators and procurement points in the Kuban have started round-the-clock procurement of grain and winter grain cereals. Having filled the granaries with the first 100,000 metric tons of barley, the procurement workers have started at the same time to procure wheat. Preliminary quality evaluation is carried out on the sport to ensure uniform batches of wheat. (0800)

In the Steppe region of Stavropol Kray, laying in of winter crops began today. Their laying pledges amount to 1 million metric tons for strong wheat alone. At every elevator in Stavropol kray a control center for crops transport has been formed. Strong wheat is being transported by special lines of heavy weight trucks and by road trains. (1100)

Mass sowing of after-harvest and post-mowing corn is under way in Moldavia: 50,000 hectares have been set aside for it, two and a half times more than last year. Early-ripening and some other hybird strains of corn are being sown. It is hoped to harvest it in October. (1200)

Farms in Nikolayev Oblast are starting a second sowing on fields where early grain crops have been harvested. Abundant rains delayed harvesting somewhat, but favor the sowing. Over 80,000 metric tons will be sown to corn, oil-bearing radish, rape, fodder cabbage and other crops. Animal husbandry will thus be provided with fodder up to the end of November. The fodder stores in the oblast already have over half of the annual requirement of hay, over 70 percent of haylage and fodders, and laying-in is continuing. (1300)